

INTRODUCTION

Given the increasing globalization of the economy in recent years, the *Women and the Global Economy Working Group* of the **President's Interagency Council on Women** offers this annotated bibliography on the impact of the global economy on women. We hope that it will shed light on the effects of globalization on women both in the United States and around the world, and help define the arguments to sustain whatever measures are necessary to assure that women's position is enhanced by these changes rather than hindered or made more precarious.

We have divided the bibliography into the following subject areas: a general overview, business, child labor, culture, economic change, education, employment, environment, export-oriented manufacturing, health, human rights, industrial relations, migration, social and political impact, structural adjustment, trade, trade agreements, trafficking, and workers' rights.

This bibliography is a working document and as such, we welcome the suggestions of others to add to it or enhance it in any way that will keep it up to date and as user friendly as possible.

President's Interagency Council on Women
Working Group on Women and the Global
Economy

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GENERAL OVERVIEW

Beneria, Lourdes (1991). "La globalizacion de la economia y el trabajo de las mujeres." *REVISTA DE ECONOMIA Y SOCIOLOGIA DEL TRABAJO*, nos. 13-14, pp. 23-35.

ABSTRACT:

This paper deals with the main characteristics of the process of internationalization of capital and production, it analyses the tendency, intensified since the late 1950s, towards the erosion of economic borders between countries and economic autonomy of nation-states. It also analyses the factors that have led to this process and their significance in the development of the new neoliberal model at the international level. More concretely, the paper points out some of the ways in which transnational investment and employment gets channeled--such as the setting up of export processing zones by many countries to attract capital. The paper also deals more specifically with the employment of a high proportion of women by transnational capital, particularly by labor intensive industries, and presents the reasons for this new preference for women workers at the global level. Finally, it analyses the conditions under which this employment takes place while pointing out its contradictory nature and the problems associated with the lack of any transnational regulation of economic activity.

Beneria Lourdes and Amy Lind (1995). "Engendering International Trade: Concepts, Policy and Action." New York: Gender, Science and Development Programme and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Working Paper Series No. 5.

ABSTRACT:

This paper argues that trade liberalization is not necessarily neutral with respect to gender. Additionally, economic liberalization is occurring at a very fast pace throughout the world, and with the advent of computer technologies and communications systems, it is increasingly difficult to monitor the movement of capital within and across national borders. The implications of the new trade policies for women depend upon women's position in the process of production and social reproduction. The implications of this process are manifold and complex: not only are there positive and negative effects, but the introduction of new technologies and the search for lower production costs are likely to affect social, cultural and political structures throughout the world. To the extent that trade liberalization facilitates the process of globalization, it will become increasingly necessary for policy and action-oriented organizations to monitor and document the ways in which women and men are affected by rapid liberalization in their respective cultural and regional contexts.

Bhatti, Robina (1998). "The world economy, development, and women," PEACE REVIEW 10:21-6.

ABSTRACT:

Explores the effects of global economic development on the status of women and their economic condition.

Boyer, Robert and Daniel Drache, eds. (1996). STATES AGAINST MARKETS: THE LIMITS OF GLOBALIZATION. London and New York: Routledge.

ABSTRACT:

These papers challenge the view that globalization threatens the role of the nation-state in determining national policy and examine the fundamental issues of competitiveness and market power. They also address competitiveness in a corporate age; globalization, internationalization, and the dynamics of the emerging world order, and other pertinent topics.

Dicken, Peter (1992). GLOBAL SHIFT: THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY. New York: Guilford Press.

ABSTRACT:

A unified capitalist economy has operated on an intercontinental scale for centuries, but the past two or three decades have witnessed dramatic qualitative change in the intricacy and density of the global economic web. The author distinguishes between mere internationalization--the increasing geographical spread of economic activities across national boundaries which long have been with us--and the new phenomenon of globalization--a more advanced and complex form of internationalization which implies a degree of functional integration between internationally dispersed economic activities. He provides an encyclopedic yet focused survey of the new global economy. After describing current global trends in trade, production, and TNC activity, he analyzes the general processes that drive global shift: technological change; forces which impel corporations to operate on a transnational scale; the role of the nation-state; and the new local, national, and international networks of relationships within and between firms. He examines how these processes have operated in several key sectors: textiles and clothing, automobiles, electronics, and services.

Duggan, Penny and Heather Dashner, eds. (1994). "Women's lives in the new global economy," NOTEBOOKS FOR STUDY AND RESEARCH, no. 22. Amsterdam: International Institute for Research and Education.

ABSTRACT:

Nine papers explore the place of women in today's society, examining the relationship between the place of women in the labor market and their family responsibilities. Mariela Barbosa, Heather Dashner, Penny Duggan, Carol McAllister, and Eva Nikell discuss women and economic integration. Ida Dequeecker critiques current work redistribution schemes, focusing on Belgium. Nikell considers the death of a model in Sweden. G.Zeynep discusses women in the export industry in Turkey. Rita

Edwards evaluates race, class, and gender under and after apartheid. Trupti Shah and Bina Srinivasan examine the effect of capitalist development on gender violence in India, focusing on dowry and female feticide. McAllister explores tradition, change, and everyday resistance in Malaysia. Carmen Valadez Perez discusses NAFTA versus human rights in Mexico. Stephanie Coontz considers the family, economic crisis, and people in pain in the United States.

“Gender and Trade: Some Conceptual and Policy Links” (1998). Paper prepared by the Informal Working Group on Gender & Trade, for the Second Ministerial of the WTO, Geneva, May 18-20, 1998.

ABSTRACT:

Raises issues about the differential gender impact of trade liberalization policies, such as: trade policies and trade liberalization can affect the ability of governments to finance social sector expenditures and thereby increase women’s work loads; existing gender inequalities and male bias may adversely affect the outcome of trade policies in terms of promoting development; women and men operate in segmented labor markets that are unfavorable to women. Trade liberalization may increase the segmentation of the labor market along gender lines; women and men have different access to economic resources such as property, credit, skills training and technical assistance programs; trade policy is closely integrated with domestic social, fiscal, monetary and labor market policies.

Greider, William (1997). *ONE WORLD, READY OR NOT: THE MANIC LOGIC OF GLOBAL CAPITALISM*. New York: Simon & Schuster Trade.

Gupta, Satya Dev, ed. (1997). *THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF GLOBALIZATION*. Boston: Dordrecht and London: Kluwer Academic.

ABSTRACT:

Volume 1 of a three-volume set containing fourteen papers, which address issues arising from a political economy perspective on globalization. Topics include, among others, the new international division of labor and its impact on gender relations and the status of women in the third world; technological change and international economic institutions; debt management and structural adjustment; NAFTA and the need for a global labor strategy; and the challenges of globalization and development.

Henderson, Selena Jane (1995). “The gendered nature of globalization.” M.A. Thesis for the Department of Political Science, Acadia University, Canada.

ABSTRACT:

The primary purpose of this thesis is to expose the gendered nature of globalization and to offer alternative visions for change. The economic dimensions of globalization are intrinsically dependent on

the oppression of women. This is applicable to both women in the North and women in the South. Therefore, not only does globalization perpetuate injustice towards women, but it is gendered in its very nature. The adverse effects of globalization are outlined with specific attention drawn to discrimination based on gender. Finally, a plan of action is suggested to curb the detrimental path of globalization and to incorporate human rights into development; thus ending 'development' where women bear the overwhelming burden. The gendered nature of globalization needs dismantling concludes the author.

Horner, Jim and Wagiha Taylor, (1998). "The 1994 ICPD in Cairo: Draconian Measures vs. the Empowerment of Women," SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, Vol 1 No.2 (June), pp. 219-33.

ABSTRACT:

Respect for the environment, concerns about population, and the drive toward an efficient and equitable resource allocation are important elements in a relevant and ethical study of economics. Serious problems arise, however, whenever attempts at social control are masked as environmental science and population economics. This paper suggests that economic progress, democracy, and the empowerment of women, better address global problems than do draconian measures.

Joeke, Susan P. (1987). WOMEN IN THE WORLD ECONOMY. INSTRAW Study Series. New York: Oxford University Press.

ABSTRACT:

Analysis of the impact of developments in the world economy upon the role and status of women. Part 1 discusses methodological issues and traces the changing position of women in terms of health and education, economic activity, and certain macro- and micro-economic factors. Part 2 assesses the impact of international trade and finance and technological change on the status of women. Part 3 discusses employment trends for women in the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors. Part 4 summarizes the findings regarding the impact of emerging trends in the international economy on women and proposes an agenda for innovative development policies aimed at improving the status of women.

Joeke, Susan and Ann Weston (1995). WOMEN AND THE NEW TRADE AGENDA. New York: UNIFEM.

ABSTRACT:

Reviews recent trends and issues in world trade, analyses lessons learned from export-oriented strategies in different countries and regions, and considers the potential gains and limitations for women of trade-related employment. It includes recommendations for advocacy work to ensure that women's economic prospects are protected and enhanced by regional and global trade agreements.

Keller-Herzog, Angela (1996) . "Globalization and Gender: Development Perspectives and Interventions." Paper prepared for the Women in Development and Gender Equity Division, Policy Branch, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

ABSTRACT:

The current phase of globalization is the third phase of a process that began more than a century ago, but the current phase is qualitatively different from the others in that new types of organizations are more flexible and mobile, as well as the augmented role played by information technology and the shift from industrial to knowledge-based economies. One result is that national institutions are less able to effectively direct and regulate global firms. The outcome of this, from a gender perspective, can be both positive and negative. Improved livelihoods and reduction of poverty can result when the globalization process matches the productive capacity of the poor and underemployed, but it can also result in increased inequality. The study adopts a political economy approach, and focuses on those aspects of globalization likely to affect the opportunities and negotiating power of women, and institutions that mediate on their behalf.

Kim, K.S. (1997). "Income-Distribution and Poverty - An Interregional Comparison," *WORLD DEVELOPMENT*, Vol 25, No. 11, pp 1909-1924.

ABSTRACT:

This paper compares experiences in economic growth, income distribution, and poverty in different regions of the world. It examines the causes of interregional disparities in growth and distribution, assessing the nature of the link between growth and distribution. Among other results, it concludes that low inequality is most likely to be consistent with sustainable growth, and that positive growth is neither a sufficient nor a necessary condition for low inequality or poverty incidence. In the context of the new global economy, alleviation of inequality and poverty calls for an articulate strategy targeting on the marginalized population at large.

Makhijani, Arjun (1992). *FROM GLOBAL CAPITALISM TO ECONOMIC JUSTICE: AN INQUIRY INTO THE ELIMINATION OF SYSTEMIC POVERTY, VIOLENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION IN THE WORLD ECONOMY*. New York and London: Council on International and Public Affairs, Apex Press.

ABSTRACT:

Presents a vision of the economic aspect of a system that would engender justice, peace, and environmental harmony, and discusses initiatives that would further that vision. Suggests that the present-day global system is a "war system," involving an interrelated set of mutually reinforcing institutions, policies, practices, and values that function as an organic whole for the purpose of domination, exploitation, and control. Discusses the colonial dynamic of capitalism; the functioning of the international monetary system and monetary imperialism; the dynamics of capitalism within capitalist and within third world countries; the economic activity of women and the failure to take women's work adequately into account; and the supposed connections between

capitalism and democracy.

Marchand, M. H., (1996). "Reconceptualizing Gender and Development in an Era of Globalization," *MILLENNIUM-JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES* Vol 25, No. 3, pp 577-&.

ABSTRACT:

Although many mainstream (as well as some critical) analyses of globalization tend to ignore its gendered and racialized dimensions, there is a growing body of literature which specifically addresses these aspects. In particular, Gender and Development (GAD) specialists have felt the need to extend and revise their analyses to include the global restructuring problematique. This article provides a critical analysis of the GAD specialists' global shift by exploring three questions. First, why has there been a partial shift within the GAD community from more 'micro-oriented' concerns to more 'macro-level analyses'? Second, to what extent has this shift been accompanied by discursive practices about gender and poverty in general and, more specifically, in conceptualizing empowerment? Third, what does the new focus on global restructuring and (the possible) reconceptualizations of poverty mean for social movements organizing around gender and development/global restructuring issues?

Mazur, Laurie Ann and Susan E. Sechler (1997) "Global Interdependence and the Need for Social Stewardship" Global Interdependence Initiative Paper No. 1. New York: Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

ABSTRACT:

The U.S. retreat from international cooperative engagement has been widely reported. But the origins and extent of this retreat are poorly understood. Why, and among whom, is commitment diminishing? What can be done to reverse this trend? These questions were at the heart of a workshop sponsored by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund in October 1996, and reported here. Central to the discussion was a consideration of the need for renewed political leadership if the climate of opinion is to be altered in any meaningful fashion. Implicitly and occasionally explicitly, the gathering posed the question of how a group of foundations, NGOs, and multilateral institutions might work collaboratively, drawing on their respective and complementary strengths, to help build a broader understanding of global interdependence and a stronger commitment to cooperative engagement.

"Poorest of the Poor," *ASIAN WOMENNEWS*, vol 3, no. 1, 1995, pp. 14-15

ABSTRACT:

A system that places economic growth above all other goals including human beings wrecks economies rather than regenerating them, exploiting women's time, labor, and sexuality. With the erosion of subsistence economies women's integral contribution to the production process has been rendered totally redundant. In the profit economy too, on the other hand, due to greater mechanization and modernization women who are largely in the "unskilled" sector where women are primarily dealing

with "nontradeable goods," have seen their capacity for survival threatened with the definite emphasis on tradable goods.

Riley, Maria and Rocio Mejia (1996). "Gender in the Global Trading System." Prepared to be submitted to the WTO Ministerial Conference of December 9-13. Washington, D.C.: Center of Concern.

ABSTRACT:

To date the discussions of trade have been gender blind. Trade is discussed in economic and political terms, but the differential social and economic impact of changing trade patterns on women and men has not been considered relevant. However, among feminist economists and women's NGOs, the gendered impact of trade is emerging as a critical agenda. This paper provides an overview of the central issues concerning gender and trade.

Robinson, W. I. (1998). "(Mal)Development in Central-America - Globalization and Social-Change," *DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE* Vol 29, Iss 3, pp 467-497.

ABSTRACT:

This article develops a globalization framework and a model of transnational processes for analyzing social change and development, and then applies the model to Central America. The analysis emphasizes determinacy, in the last instance, of social forces in historic developmental outcomes, and documents how social forces in struggles in an emergent transnational environment have shaped Central America's changing profile within the global economy and society. Revolutionary movements, a new class structure, US geo-political considerations, and the internationalization of East Asian economies, have all contributed to a new model of development; from the 1960s into the 1990s the national model of development is being replaced by a transnational model. Maquiladora garment production, tourism, non-traditional agricultural exports, and remittances from emigrant workers are coming to eclipse traditional agro-exports as the most dynamic economic sectors linking the region to globalized circuits of production and distribution. The article also examines Central American migration to the US and gender dimensions of the new transnational model of development.

Rodrik, Dani (1997). *HAS GLOBALIZATION GONE TOO FAR?* Washington, D.C.: Institute for International Economics.

ABSTRACT:

Rodrik argues forcefully that the world economy faces serious challenge in ensuring that international economic integration does not contribute to social disintegration. The book focuses on three major sources of tension between globalization and social stability: the transformation of the employment relationship, conflicts between international trade and social norms, and the pressures brought to bear on national governments in maintaining domestic cohesion and social welfare systems.

The author takes an unblinking and objective look at the benefits and risks of international economic integration, and criticizes mainstream economists for downplaying its dangers.

Roy, S. (1997). "Globalization, Structural-Change and Poverty - Some Conceptual and Policy Issues," *ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY*, Vol 32, No. 33-34, pp 2117-2135.

ABSTRACT:

Globalization embodies integration of international markets for goods, services, technology, finance, and to some extent, labor. It impinges on the process of structural change, underpinned by transformation from an agricultural to an industrial economy, with critical implications for growth, equity and poverty. In this context, structural adjustment or 'liberalization' policies, symbolizing measures to stimulate structural change by reorganizing production, focus on shifting emphasis from the state to the market and forging closer interaction between the national (domestic) and the global economy. In this respect, the goals and implications of structural adjustment policies (SAP)/liberalization have to be redefined and reassessed in the context of globalization. The thrust of this paper is on analyzing the relationship between SAP/liberalization, globalization and reduction of poverty.

Samson, Melanie (1995). "Towards a 'Friday' Model of International Trade: A Feminist Deconstruction of Race and Gender Bias in the Robinson Crusoe Trade Allegory," *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS*, Vol 28, No. 1 (February).

ABSTRACT:

A feminist deconstruction of the Robinson Crusoe trade allegory reveals the race and gender biases inherent in four assumptions underlying neoclassical economics and trade theory: Homo Economicus; freedom of choice; absence of barriers to switching labor and pursuing self-interest; and uniformity of the nation. Examples from the electronics and garment industries illustrate that socially constructed race and gender identities mediate an individual's articulation into the economy. A 'Friday' trade allegory, based on the relationship between Crusoe and Friday in the original novel, which explicitly recognizes the trade implications of racialized and gendered labor, is argued to provide a more relevant trade model.

Sforza, Michelle (1998). "Women in the Global Economy," *PEACE AND FREEDOM*, vol 58, no. 2, p. 10+.

ABSTRACT:

The vast disparity between women's share of the work and women's share of the economic benefits is something governments must address.

United Nations (1995). **WOMEN IN A CHANGING GLOBAL ECONOMY: 1994 WORLD SURVEY ON THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT**. New York: United Nations.

_____(1995). **FROM NAIROBI TO BEIJING: SECOND REVIEW AND APPRAISAL OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NAIROBI-FORWARD-LOOKING STRATEGIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN**. New York: United Nations.

_____(1995). **WOMEN: LOOKING BEYOND 2000**. New York: United Nations.

ABSTRACT:

The SURVEY is a statistical analysis of women's role in development provided for the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. The REVIEW is a ten-year report on the advancement of women and the basis for the diagnosis underlying the Platform for Action adopted at the Conference. LOOKING BEYOND further identifies the obstacles women face as described in the Platform for Action. In all three books, women and development are the two principal axes along which these books are plotted, and together they provide an overall understanding of women's conditions and concerns. Together these three books provide a very alarming picture of an increasing gender-based inequality.

WEDO: Women's Environment and Development Organization (1995). "Understanding the Impact of the Global Economy on Women and the Environment." New York: WEDO.

ABSTRACT:

A series of five pamphlets that examines gender, environment, and international economic issues: 1) Codes of Conduct for Transnational Corporations: Strategies Toward Democratic Global Governance; 2) Transnational Corporations at the UN: Using or Abusing their Access?; 3) Who Makes the Rules? Decision-making and Structure of the New World Trade Organization; 4) How Secure is Our Food? Food Security under the New GATT and World Trade Organization; and 5) Who Owns Knowledge? Who Owns the Earth? Intellectual Property Rights and Biodiversity Under the New GATT and World Trade Organization.

Wee, Vivienne, ed. (1998). **TRADE LIBERALISATION: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**. New York: UNIFEM and ENGENDER.

ABSTRACT:

Contains the papers presented at the Regional Conference on "Women, Trade and Sustainable Livelihoods in Southeast Asia" held in Bangkok, Thailand in November, 1996. The objective of the Conference was to analyze the gender-specific effects of trade liberalization on women, so as to highlight new challenges and opportunities for women in Southeast Asia and beyond. Two common themes emerged from the Conference: 1) the significance of trade liberalization to women's livelihoods, be it negative or positive; 2) the need for new economic strategies to empower women to minimize

threats and maximize opportunities from trade liberalization.

WIDE (n.d.) "Briefing: A Preliminary Note Highlighting the Conceptual and Policy Links Between Gender and Trade." Brussels: Network Women in Development Europe (WIDE).

ABSTRACT:

Discusses some of the myths that underlie trade policy discussions, especially the one that trade issues are gender neutral, and some of the facts regarding the issue, namely: the gender division of labor within the household and the community continues to be a fundamental dividing line between men and women; women and men have different access to economic resources; the close interconnection between trade policy and domestic fiscal, monetary and labor market policies can have a reinforcingly positive or negative effect on women's social and economic status; and, trade policy is not isolated from other Macro level policies, and gender must play an important role in the formulation of all such policies.

Women Working Worldwide (n.d.). "World Trade is a Women's Issue." Briefing paper. Manchester, UK: Women Working Worldwide.

ABSTRACT:

Paper written for those concerned about the implications of trade liberalization for women as workers, particularly in manufacturing and service industries. New regional and global trade agreements are part of the process through which the world market economy is expanding its influence over people's lives. These agreements mean less state regulation and more power for multinational companies. Although some economies may be growing as a result, there is increasing inequality and the rights of workers are being threatened. There are particular implications for women in this process, as the increased demand for low cost, flexible and dispensable work force often means a preference for female labor.

BUSINESS

Cohen, Laurie and Eileen Green (1995). "Women's Business': are women entrepreneurs breaking new ground or simply balancing the demands of 'women's work' in a new way?" JOURNAL OF GENDER STUDIES, vol 4, no. 3, p. 297.

ABSTRACT:

Small businesses are regarded as playing a vital role in regenerating the economy. Many new enterprises are founded, owned and/or managed by women; indeed women owner/managers have become a significant economic force. This paper takes as its starting point the androcentricity of

existing approaches to entrepreneurship, and explores possible ways forward. Following a review of the literature generally, it considers the growing literature on women entrepreneurs, highlighting in particular the importance of feminist perspectives. It then turns to the data generated in the authors' study of women who have left jobs in organizations and set up their own businesses. Focusing on the issue of motherhood and women's position in the labor market, it explores the ways in which the respondents' roles and responsibilities as mothers impacted on their experiences of moving from employment within organizations to self-employment.

Ekanem, N. Frank and Charlie E. Mahone, Jr. (1998). "Minority-owned business enterprises' participation in international trade," *MULTINATIONAL BUSINESS REVIEW* 6:52-62 (Fall).

ABSTRACT:

Examines level of export involvement of firms whose majority shareholders are ethnic minorities or women; includes relationships between firm and owner characteristics; data from 1987 Bureau of the Census survey. Firm characteristics include size, start-up capital, and number of years in business; management characteristics include education, age, and prior work and management experience.

Gaidzanwa, Rudo Barbra (1993), "Women Entrepreneurs, Donor Promotion and Domestic Policies," in Helmsing, A. H. J. and T. Kolstee, eds., *SMALL ENTERPRISES AND CHANGING POLICIES*. London: Intermediate Technology Publications, pp. 277-93.

Kenney, M., et al. (1998). "Learning Factories or Reproduction Factories: Labor-Management Relations in the Japanese Consumer Electronics Maquiladoras in Mexico," *WORK AND OCCUPATIONS*, Vol 25, Iss 3, pp 269-304.

ABSTRACT:

This article compares and contrasts the labor-management practices of Japanese consumer electronics maquiladoras in Mexico with those of consumer electronics factories in Japan and assesses the extent to which the labor-management practices of Japanese factories have been transferred to maquiladoras in Mexico. An idealized model of the labor-management system employed in Japanese factories in the consumer electronics sector is delineated from the available research literature. Data on labor-management practices of the Japanese consumer electronics maquiladoras are derived from personal interviews with 75 Mexican production workers. The findings suggest that the consumer electronics maquiladoras in Mexico are using a hybrid labor-management system that is similar to but differs in important ways from the system used in consumer electronics factories in Japan.

Swain, Margaret Byrne, ed. (1995). "Special issue: Gender in tourism," *ANNALS OF TOURISM*

RESEARCH 22:247-489 no 2.

ABSTRACT:

Ideologies of masculinity and femininity in host and guest populations, social divisions of labor and power, sex as a tourist attraction, and other issues. Articles about Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, and Spain; includes review of feminist literature related to tourism.

U.S. Commerce Department (1995). U.S. GLOBAL TRADE OUTLOOK 1995-2000".

Washington, D.C.:U.S. Dept of Commerce, International Trade Administration.

ABSTRACT:

This volume is the successor to the U.S. INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK, which the Department of Commerce has published for many years. The GLOBAL OUTLOOK puts much greater emphasis on the globalization of U.S. industry and the importance of trade and foreign markets to U.S. businesses. It also focuses attention on a longer trade horizon, and it is the first step in the transition to a publication with more complete coverage of countries and industries.

WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES. (1998) Paris:

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

ABSTRACT:

Examines change and potential change in the business sector due to globalization and an increase in women's management of businesses; focuses on issues and challenges facing women-owned businesses, and policy and private and public sector initiatives recommendations. Papers presented at an international conference, "Women entrepreneurs in SMEs: a major force in innovation and job creation," Apr.16-18, 1997.

CHILD LABOR

Basu, Kaushik and Pham Hoan Van (1998). "The Economics of Child Labor," AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Vol. 88 no. 3, pp. 412-427.

ABSTRACT:

If child labor as a mass phenomenon occurs not because of parental selfishness but because of the parent's concern for the household's survival, the popular argument for banning child labor loses much of its force. However, this assumption about parental decision-making coupled with the assumption of substitutability in production between child and adult labor could result in multiple equilibria in the labor market, with one equilibrium where children work and another where adult wage

is high and children do not work. The paper establishes this result and describes its policy implications.

Rawson, Jane (1996). **WORKERS IN INDONESIA: PRISONERS OF PROGRESS**. Sidney: Australian Council Overseas Aid.

ABSTRACT:

Examines violations of workers' rights and suppression of organized labor in Indonesia; some focus on the need for international labor solidarity. Discusses low worker wages, restrictions on freedom to organize, discrimination against female employees, participation by women in the labor movement, child labor, and other aspects of workers rights.

CULTURE

Ahmed, A. and H. Donnan (1993). **ISLAM, GLOBALIZATION AND POSTMODERNITY**. London:Routledge.

ABSTRACT:

The global village that we live in today and the access of the world-wide media has not resulted in a unified Islam. It is no longer possible to offer a single analytical perspective to evaluate and understand the creed and its socio-political integration in the world. The chapters on women and the veil are excellent illustrations of the different interpretations of the creed offered today.

Dietrich, G. (1996). "Alternative Systems of Knowledge and the Power of Women in Light of the New-Economic-Policy in India - An Organizational Perspective," **SOCIAL COMPASS**, Vol 43, No. 4, pp 583-611.

ABSTRACT:

This paper deals with the problem of situation-specific knowledge systems which operate in people's local life-worlds, and universal values as they are enshrined in larger programmes working towards human liberation and emancipation within national and international organizations. The author traces the threats to people's survival and life-worlds posed by globalization and new economic policy, and focuses on movements which protect structures of solidarity within the life-world and which attempt to transform systems like capitalist production, the market, financial and trade organizations and the media.

Flynn, D.K. (1997) "Trading Traitors - Cultural Negotiations of Female Mobility in a West-African Borderland," **IDENTITIES-GLOBAL STUDIES IN CULTURE AND POWER** 1997, Vol 4, No. 2, pp 245-280.

ABSTRACT:

In the Shabe border region of the Republic of Benin and Nigeria, a combination of transnational political and economic processes has prompted an economic recession and increased competition over economic resources in the borderland. In the wake of economic decline, women and men in the community of Ibere have engaged in struggles over female mobility in the borderland. Debates over women's movements across the international border are being shaped by conceptions of gender, community, and national difference; marketing practices; ritual practice; discourses of sexuality; and cultural constructions of the border.

Gatowski, S. I., Dobbin, S. A., Richardson, J. T., and Ginsburg, G. P. (1997). "The Globalization of Behavioral-Science Evidence About Battered Women - A Theory of Production and Diffusion," BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES & THE LAW, Vol 15, No. 3, pp 285-305.

ABSTRACT:

A theoretical framework is proposed for understanding how the innovative use of behavioral science evidence is both produced and diffused among members of the global legal community. Using case law analyses and interviews with key individuals involved in selected cases, we examine how battered woman syndrome (BWS) is produced and diffused: between and among Australia, Canada, England, and the United States. The following diffusion mechanisms are proposed: (1) The availability and accessibility of credible dissemination sources; (2) characteristics of the overall practice environment operating in each legal culture; (3) the attitudes and knowledge of attorneys and judges about the use of scientific evidence; (4) political and social support for the use of the evidence in the legal culture; and (5) the level of structural equivalence, communication, and "neighbor effects" between and among legal cultures. Each mechanism is discussed and supplemented with information from interviews with individuals involved in key cases involving BWS evidence.

Johnson, H. (1998). "Interpreting Women in New-Caledonia," ASIAN JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S STUDIES Vol 4, Iss 2, pp 53-78.

ABSTRACT:

During anthropological field research in 1995 and 1996, New Caledonian women spoke to me about the transformations that processes of globalization and modernization have brought to their country, their intersection with such processes and their strategies to adapt to, and compose new ways of being, as 'women.' The article situates excerpts from Kanak informants' life histories within the context of international feminism's important debate about the politics of representation and the problematization of 'experience,' 'knowledge,' and 'gender' relations, as variable historically and culturally contingent practices, yet shaped within imperial, neocolonial, and international relations of power.

ECONOMIC CHANGE

Bonanno, A., L. Busch, W. Friedland, L. Gouveia, and E. Mingione (1994). *FROM COLUMBUS TO CONAGRA: THE GLOBALIZATION OF AGRICULTURE AND FOOD*. Kansas: University of Kansas Press. **ABSTRACT:**

Collection of essays focuses on the development of an interdependent international food and agricultural system. In the introduction, authors discuss the rise to power of highly consolidated international food and agribusiness firms, the potential meaning of the power of such entities for the future of the nation-state, and the difficulty of regulating the international system in the interests of the environment, worker's health, and food safety.

Byron, J. and D. Thorburn (1998). "Gender and International-Relations - A Global Perspective and Issues for the Caribbean," *FEMINIST REVIEW* Iss 59, pp 211-232.

ABSTRACT:

The authors discuss the relatively recent integration of feminist thinking in the discipline of International Relations. They argue that the theoretical foundations of a International Relations are still primarily based on traditional male-female dichotomies, particularly that of separate public and private spheres. By extension, women are largely excluded from state power and decision making. The state is itself gendered. The growing recognition of the links between the global economy and gender forces us to engage with International Relations in foreign and international policy. They look at feminist interpretations of three main International Relations areas: international security, human rights, and international political economy and their implications for gender policies in the Caribbean. They also look at the contributions of Caribbean women to the international feminist agenda and suggest a research agenda for ongoing feminist theorizing in the discipline of International Relations.

Duggan, Penny and Heather Dashner, eds. (1994). "Women's lives in the new global economy," *NOTEBOOKS FOR STUDY AND RESEARCH*, no. 22. Amsterdam: International Institute for Research and Education.

ABSTRACT:

Nine papers explore the place of women in today's society, examining the relationship between the place of women in the labor market and their family responsibilities. Mariela Barbosa, Heather Dashner, Penny Duggan, Carol McAllister, and Eva Nikell discuss women and economic integration. Ida Dequeecker critiques current work redistribution schemes, focusing on Belgium. Nikell considers the death of a model in Sweden. G.Zeynep discusses women in the export industry in Turkey. Rita Edwards evaluates race, class, and gender under and after apartheid. Trupti Shah and Bina Srinivasan examine the effect of capitalist development on gender violence in India, focusing on dowry and female feticide. McAllister explores tradition, change, and everyday resistance in Malaysia. Carmen Valadez

Perez discusses NAFTA versus human rights in Mexico. Stephanie Coontz considers the family, economic crisis, and people in pain in the United States.

Hardill, I. and Macdonald, S. (1998). "Choosing to Relocate - An Examination of the Impact of Expatriate Work on Dual-Career Households," *WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL FORUM*, Vol 21, No. 1, pp 21-29.

ABSTRACT:

The globalization of production and services has accelerated the demand for expatriate workers. Using the household as the basic social unit, the study examines the effects of participating in this global labor market for men and for women. In the international labor market women are often excluded or marginalized and their household work may go unrecognized and unrewarded. Organizational attempts to make relocations acceptable may be inadequate or subject to recessionary pressures.

Kodras, J. E. (1997). "The Changing Map of American Poverty in an Era of Economic Restructuring and Political Realignment," *ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY*, Vol 73, No. 1, pp 67-93.

ABSTRACT:

The intent of this study is to demonstrate that an understanding of poverty in geographic and historical perspective can powerfully inform the societal debate over the causes of poverty. The changing map of American poverty does not represent an ebb and flow of lassitude among the nation's population; rather, it reflects the geographic contours of recent transformations in the American political economy. The changing map of poverty over the last two decades of economic restructuring and political realignment in the United State is investigated, supported by five brief case studies to demonstrate that poverty is geographically produced, as alterations in the market and the state emanating from the global and national levels are differentially translated into the social order of locales to generate distinctive prospects for affluence or impoverishment.

Makhijani, Arjun (1992). *FROM GLOBAL CAPITALISM TO ECONOMIC JUSTICE: AN INQUIRY INTO THE ELIMINATION OF SYSTEMIC POVERTY, VIOLENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION IN THE WORLD ECONOMY*. New York and London: Council on International and Public Affairs, Apex Press.

ABSTRACT:

Presents a vision of the economic aspect of a system that would engender justice, peace, and environmental harmony, and discusses initiatives that would further that vision. Suggests that the present-day global system is a "war system," involving an interrelated set of mutually reinforcing institutions, policies, practices, and values that function as an organic whole for the purpose of domination, exploitation, and control. Discusses the colonial dynamic of capitalism; the functioning of

the international monetary system and monetary imperialism; the dynamics of capitalism within capitalist and within third world countries; the economic activity of women and the failure to take women's work adequately into account; and the supposed connections between capitalism and democracy.

Mehta, Aasha Kapur and Camilla Otto, (1996). GLOBAL TRADING PRACTICES AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION IN SOUTH ASIA. New York: UNIFEM.

ABSTRACT:

Part of a series on the impact of trade liberalization on women, it includes recommendations from a regional seminar on women and trade held in New Delhi in 1995. It also includes background papers on gender biases in macroeconomics and trade liberalization; case studies that explore the impact of trade liberalization on specific industrial sectors; and country papers that present an overview of national economic trends and their impact on women.

Portes, A., C. Dore-Cabral, and P. Landolt (1997). THE URBAN CARIBBEAN - TRANSITION TO THE NEW GLOBAL ECONOMY. Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.

ABSTRACT:

As new international trading agreements were signed, local economies were exposed to heavier competition from commodities produced by large multinational corporations. Small Caribbean cities found it increasingly difficult to compete with the lower-priced and often better-quality goods marketed by international companies. But this market globalization allowed Caribbean businesses freer access to foreign markets. This volume includes a macro social analysis of some of the common features of the urbanization processes that characterized the largest cities in each of the five selected countries (Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, and Jamaica), and a micro social investigation to determine the perception of residents living in popular neighborhoods of the primate cities of each country. Also, in an attempt to determine how people were coping with the difficult period of economic restructuring, a specific micro-industry was picked for closer investigation: the footwear industry in Costa Rica, plumbing and hardware trades in Haiti, small scale garment enterprises in the Indian village of San Pedro Sacatepequez in Guatemala, amber jewelry and garment manufacturing in the Dominican Republic, and fruit processing and packing industry in Jamaica.

Turner, T. E., W.M. Kaara, and L.S. Brownhill (1997). "Social Reconstruction in Rural Africa - A Gendered Class Analysis of Women's Resistance to Export Crop Production in Kenya," CANADIAN JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Vol 18, No. 2, pp 213-238.

ABSTRACT:

This study traces the struggles in Kenya of two groups of landless women to assert control over

their own labor in agricultural production in the decade 1986-1997. In the first case, at least two thousand women of Maragua have refused to produce coffee, an export cash crop, and instead are producing bananas and selling them independently. In the second and very different setting of Mwea, a government rice producing project, hundreds of women have appropriated the inputs, notably irrigation water to produce garden crops for their own consumption and sale. The study uses a "gendered class analysis" to consider how women farmers resist exploitation at the household, national and international levels. The success of grassroots women's sustainable, sustenance agriculture is linked to their success in establishing control over their own labor power, in the face of efforts by husbands, the state and private firms to retain control.

EDUCATION

Ashton, David and Francis Green (1996). **EDUCATION, TRAINING AND THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**. Edward Elgar Publishing.

ABSTRACT:

Do education and training translate directly into economic growth? Study shows that link between education and economic growth is less than direct and unequivocal. Authors seek to create space for an approach that "builds on the strengths of the existing multi disciplinary perspectives, but which adopts a dialectical and dynamic approach." Conclude that among options that policy makers can follow are: 1) general neglect of specific skills-training emphasis (such as in the U.S.) or 2) emphasis on skills-training (such as in Germany and Japan).

Ilon, L., (1996). "The Changing-Role of the World-Bank - Education Policy as Global Welfare," **POLICY AND POLITICS**, Vol 24, No. 4, pp 413-424.

ABSTRACT:

This paper documents a shift in World Bank educational policies targeted at the world's poorest groups. A shift is discerned away from an emphasis on the productive purposes of education and towards educational policies aimed at maintaining economic, political, social, health and environmental stability. World Bank actions are viewed within a framework of global economic forces and the need to stabilize the living situations of the world's poorest residents. The linked and contradictory needs of a global market and those who live in dire poverty are examined within this policy framework. The article concludes by raising issues concerning long-term consequences of the shift in World Bank educational policy.

EMPLOYMENT

Actividad y trabajo femenino. (1996). MOMENTO ECONOMICO p 5-42 Mr/Ap.

ABSTRACT:

Examines the economic activity of women in Mexico, focusing on work in agriculture and industry and on education and training, including scientific and technological education. Topics include increasing employment of men in the maquiladoras and Mexican participation in the 1995 World Conference on Women.

Adler, N.J., and D.N. Izraeli, eds. (1994). COMPETITIVE FRONTIERS - WOMEN MANAGERS IN A GLOBAL ECONOMY. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.

ABSTRACT:

World business has become intensely competitive. Top quality people allow corporations to compete. Yet, while outstanding human resource systems provide competitive advantages, companies worldwide draw from a restricted pool of potential managers. Although women represent over 50 percent of the world population, in no country do women represent half, or even close to half, of the corporate managers. What has prevented the movement of women into management and, especially into the executive suite? What have countries, companies, and women themselves done to increase women's representation in management? These articles trace the changing nature of world business and its impact on the role of women managers, review the role of women managers working within their own countries as well as those working across national boundaries, and takes a global perspective on issues related to international business.

Branch, Kathryn (1994). "Are Women Worth As Much As Men? Employment Inequities, Gender Roles, and Public Policy," DUKE JOURNAL OF GENDER LAW AND POLICY, vol. 1, p. 119-130.

ABSTRACT:

Women are not worth as much as men in the labor market because notions of traditional gender roles result in women taking charge of children and the home.

Castles, S. (1998). "New Migrations in the Asia-Pacific Region - A Force for Social and Political-Change," INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, Vol 50, Iss 2, pp 215-&.

ABSTRACT:

A rapid increase in international migration is a central aspect of the social transformations currently taking place in the Asia-Pacific region. Population movements take many forms, including permanent migration, temporary labour migration, mobility of highly skilled personnel, refugee movements and family reunion. Destinations include North America, the Gulf oil states and -

increasingly - the fast-growing 'tiger economies' of Asia. Much of the migration is undocumented and a growing proportion of the migrants are women. So far, researchers and policy-makers have concentrated on short-term economic and regulatory aspects. But migration is likely to be a major factor bringing about social and political change in the region. The social networks which develop as part of the migratory process often make official migration control policies difficult to implement. Unplanned settlement is taking place, with important consequences for both sending and receiving societies. Scholars from a number of countries in the region have therefore established an Asia Pacific Migration Research Network to study these issues, to raise public awareness and to provide advice to policymakers. The article describes the aims and development of this Network, which is part of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations Programme.

Chiu, S.W.K. and Lee, C.K. (1997). "After the Hong-Kong-Miracle Women Workers Under Industrial Restructuring," *ASIAN SURVEY*, Vol 37, No. 8, pp 752-770.

Clark, Roger (1992). "Economic Dependency and Gender Differences in Labor Force Sectoral Change in Non-Core Nations." *THE SOCIOLOGICAL QUARTERLY*, 33:1, spring, pp. 83-98.

ABSTRACT:

This study examines two versions of how economic dependency has affected relative gender positioning in non-core nations' labor forces since the 1960s. A 'new dependency' version asserts that multinational corporate investment in manufacturing has transformed the labor forces of such nations, permitting women unusual access to relatively high-paying, if ephemeral, light manufacturing positions. A 'traditional trade dependency' version suggests that, despite the aforementioned transformation in some non-core nations, the dominant form of dependency in most remains traditional: they export primary goods in return for manufactured imports. This version claims that such structures not only deter women's entry into the formal labor force as a whole, but constrain those who do enter to relatively marginal agricultural positions.

Davila, Enrique, Santiago Levy, and Luis Felipe Lopez Calva (1995). "Empleo rural y combate a la pobreza: Una propuesta de politica. (With English summary)," *ECONOMIA MEXICANA*, Nueva Epoca; v4 n2 2nd Semester, pp. 313-53.

ABSTRACT:

In 1993 two thirds of the labor force were working in the informal sector, without the benefits of both social security and labor legislation. Three facts will reinforce this: the working population grows at a faster rate than the global population, the participation of women in labor will increase, and the opening of the economy will reduce the demand for rural labor. Even with optimistic expectations of economic growth, and modifications in the labor legislation, the probability that the formal sector can absorb a considerable part of informal workers is low.

Davis, Donald R. (1998). "Does European Unemployment Prop Up American Wages? National Labor Markets and Global Trade," *AMERICAN ECONOMIC REVIEW*, vol. 88, no.3, pp. 478-494.

ABSTRACT:

Article considers trade between a flexible-wage America and a rigid-wage Europe. In a benchmark case, a move from autarky to free trade doubles European unemployment. American wages rise to the European level. Entry of the unskilled "South" to world markets raises European unemployment. Europe's commitment to the high wage track insulates America from the shock. Immigration to America raises American income, but lowers European income dollar for dollar, while European unemployment rises. Absent South-North migration of the unskilled from 1970-1990, Europe could have maintained the same wage with from one-eighth to one-fourth less unemployment.

Dickinson, Torrey D. (1997). "Selective Globalization: The Relocation of Industrial Production and the Shaping of Women's Work," *RESEARCH IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK*, Vol. 6, pp.109-129.

ABSTRACT:

A comparative, historical framework in which to understand the impact of globalization on women's and non-wage work is presented in this review of relevant scholarship. Globalization in the last 20 years and relocation of productive activities offshore have not brought the Third World countries up to the level of First World countries, but has led to uneven development across core, periphery, and semiperiphery, and the polarization of work and gender relations. Some areas are more affected by the withdrawal and withholding of capital than by the movement of productive facilities. Foreign indebtedness means that low-income workers must work harder to pay more to the government to pay off debt. Women have an increased share of the workload and are absorbing household strain as well. Relatively few households have benefited from global industrial relocation and, in a pattern of long-term unemployment and underemployment, women do not have career paths. In the future, women's non-wage relations may have a stronger impact on global development. It is concluded that globalization reinforces transnational privileges at the core.

Feldman, Shelley and Stephanie Buechler (1998). "Negotiating difference: constructing selves and others in a transnational apparel manufacturing firm," *THE SOCIOLOGICAL QUARTERLY*, v. 39 no 4 (Fall) p. 623-44.

Flecker, J., P. Meil and A. Pollert (1998). "The Sexual Division of Labor in Process Manufacturing, Economic Restructuring, Training, and Women's Work," *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS*, Vol 4, Iss 1, pp 7-34.

ABSTRACT:

It is widely assumed that the development of enhanced skills appropriate to advanced

technologies is an important means of increasing the employability of the socially excluded. This article tests this assumption through case studies in the food industry in Austria, Germany and Britain. The findings indicate that organizational restructuring, technological change and redeployment of labour have very different consequences for women and for men. In all three countries the restructuring of work and skills increased the marginalization of women, reinforcing gender cleavage.

Gibbon, Peter, ed. (1995). *STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT AND THE WORKING POOR IN ZIMBABWE: STUDIES ON LABOUR, WOMEN INFORMAL SECTOR WORKERS AND HEALTH*. Uppsala: Scandinavian Institute of African Studies.

ABSTRACT:

Three papers examine the relation between structural adjustment and changes in the social conditions affecting subordinate social classes in Zimbabwe, mid-way through the implementation of the country's economic liberalization program. Lloyd M. Sachikonye explores industrial relations and labor relations under Zimbabwe's economic structural adjustment program. Veronica Brand, Rodreck Mupedziswa, and Perpetua Gumbo discuss structural adjustment, women, and informal sector trade in Harare. Leon Bijlmakers, Mary Bassett, and David Sanders focus on health and structural adjustment in rural and urban settings in Zimbabwe.

Ginsburg, H.L. et al, (1997). "Special Issue on - The Challenge of Full-Employment in the Global Economy - Introduction,"

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY, Vol 18, No. 1, pp 5-34.

ABSTRACT:

Low unemployment and commitment to full employment were widespread after the Second World War. Today, there is mass unemployment and weak commitment to full employment, which is still necessary and attainable. This article discusses divergent concepts of full employment, its history and the impact of the global economy. We dispel the notion that Europe's high unemployment is due to labor market rigidity, that the US model is a good alternative and that technology has made work obsolete. Unemployment, both morally unacceptable and economically irrational, weakens welfare states. The global economy makes attaining full employment more difficult but not impossible.

Gonzalez Marin, Maria Luisa and Lucia Alvarez Mosso, eds., (1994). *LA ECONOMIA MEXICANA EN EL UMBRAL DEL SIGLO XXI: ANTOLOGIA*. Mexico: Quinto Sol.

ABSTRACT:

Perspectives on the economy in Mexico in relation to free trade, finance, business modernization, the maquiladoras, foreign investment, the labor movement, social security, and other social and economic concerns. Other topics include participation of women in the economy, economic status of the youth, agricultural commons in the state of Yucatan, human resources, and biotechnological development.

Gringeri, C. E. (1994). **GETTING BY - WOMEN HOMEWORKERS AND RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT**. Lawrence: University of Kansas Press.

ABSTRACT:

Contemporary case study of two communities hit hard by the farm crisis of the 1980s, who lured auto parts homeworking operation to their hometowns. What homeworkers claim is that despite relatively low wages, monotony of work, pressure to complete rush jobs, unpredictability of factory shutdowns, and independent contractor status that denies them benefits, they are on the whole satisfied with their jobs. They appreciate their job autonomy and their ability to put their family needs first. Gringeri contributes significantly to resolving on-going debates about the merits of homework by making explicit the structural links between homework, economic restructuring and development policies and practices.

Gulati, L. (1997). "Asian Women in International Migration with Special Reference to Domestic Work and Entertainment" **ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY**, Vol 32, No. 47, pp 3029-3035.

ABSTRACT:

In recent times, the gender composition of migration flows has undergone a significant change, with women making up increasing proportions of total migration. More significant is the skill composition of these migrants-the dominant groups are not qualified professionals, but domestic workers and entertainers.

Hardill, I. and Macdonald, S. (1998). "Choosing to Relocate - An Examination of the Impact of Expatriate Work on Dual-Career Households," **WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL FORUM**, Vol 21, No. 1, pp 21-29.

ABSTRACT:

The globalization of production and services has accelerated the demand for expatriate workers. Using the household as the basic social unit, the study examines the effects of participating in this global labor market for men and for women. In the international labor market women are often excluded or marginalized and their household work may go unrecognized and unrewarded. Organizational attempts to make relocations acceptable may be inadequate or subject to recessionary pressures.

Heyzer, Noeleen, Geertje L. A. Nijeho, and Nedra Weerakoon, eds. (1995). **THE TRADE IN DOMESTIC WORKERS**. London: Zed Books.

ABSTRACT:

This collection of thematic papers discusses ways in which to craft responsive policies and programs that affect the international migration and oversees employment of women domestic workers.

It analyzes national and international structural forces that affect women migrant workers--within the family, household, and wider kinship and community networks.

Hindiye-Mandi, Suha (1998). "Women and Men Home-Based Workers in the Informal Sector in the West Bank Textile Industry," *AL-RAIDA*, vol 15, no. 82, p. 24-27.

ABSTRACT:

Examines the feminization of home-based work at two levels in Lebanon as home-based workers and wage labor earners. Adapted from *Women and Men Home-Based workers in the Informal Sector in the West Bank Textile Industry* (1996) Suha Hindiye-Mandi published in English by World University Service (UK) and in Arabic by the Women's Studies Center/East Jerusalem, 1996.

Hirata, Helena, ed. (1998). "Les transformations du travail (Amerique Latine, Asie)," *REVUE TIERS MONDE* 39:247-351 (Ap/Je).

ABSTRACT:

Discusses the effects of liberalization of economic policy and globalization on the labor sector in Latin America and Asia, with some focus on changes in the design of work systems; 8 articles. Summaries in English. Topics include labor flexibility in South Korea, vulnerability of the female labor force as shown by comparative research in Brazil, France, and Japan, increased insecurity of labor and inhibition of trade union organization in Brazil, work design in the maquiladoras which assemble products for export in Mexico, and comparison of labor conditions in Brazil and India.

Hodson, Randy (1997). "Introduction: Work from a Global Perspective," *RESEARCH IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK*, Vol. 6, ix-xvi.

ABSTRACT:

An introduction to a special journal issue focusing on how globalization is affecting the lives of workers around the world by increasing the length of training periods, limiting choices, and marginalizing workers. A global view is necessary that considers the existing forces of international trade and labor flows, and the emerging forces of microprocessor-assisted production, the role of women, and competition among different organizational and human relations system.

Hughes, Helen (1997). "Unemployment in industrial countries: a danger to ASEAN?" *ASEAN ECONOMIC BULLETIN* 13:283-98.

ABSTRACT:

Compares unemployment for full and part-time work in selected countries, 1973, 1993, and 1994, including the US; impact on youth and women's work participation, international trade, and growth of imports from ASEAN countries.

Jayaweera, Swarna (1994). "Structural Adjustment Policies, Industrial Development and Women in Sri Lanka," in Sparr, Pamela, ed., *MORTGAGING WOMEN'S LIVES: FEMINIST CRITIQUES OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT*. London: Zed Books, pp. 96-115.

ABSTRACT:

In the process of having Structural Adjustment Policies (SAP) applied in Sri Lanka after 1977, women have had more employment opportunities in industry than men, as the international and local demand has been for low-cost female labor to ensure greater profits for entrepreneurs and industrialists. This gendered demand for labor stems from the vulnerability of single women and women with child-care responsibilities as dispensable and accommodating workers. As foreign capital participation has been limited to low technology and semi-skilled and unskilled labor, de-skilling has been evident among women workers, who often have 10 or 12 years of education.

Joekes, Susan (1995). "Trade-Related Employment for Women in Industry and Services in Developing Countries." Geneva: UNSRID.

ABSTRACT:

The contemporary globalization of the world economy, which stems from improvements in telecommunications and information technology and the opening of many local markets to foreign investors, especially in services, has further intensified the interpenetration of local and international market forces worldwide. The evolution of employment structures in general, and employment possibilities for women in particular, have been significantly affected by these developments.

Labrecque, Marie-France (1991). "Femmes du Yucatan: vers une redefinition de la force de travail des paysannes," *CANADIAN JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES* 12:59-73 no 1.

ABSTRACT:

Integration of rural women into the labor force in the state of Yucatan since the 1970s, with special reference to "maquiladoras" and "agrarian and industrial units for women."

Laurie, N. (1997). "From Work to Welfare - The Response of the Peruvian State to the Feminization of Emergency Work," *POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY*, Vol 16, No. 8, pp 691-714.

ABSTRACT:

This paper explores the ways in which the convergence of economic crises and gendered processes of globalization have created a new role for states and new scenarios for women's paid work. It focuses specifically on one of these scenarios-the emergence of state-backed employment programmes in the 1980s and early 1990s and examines the feminization of such programmes in Latin America. Through a detailed case study of emergency work in Peru the paper analyses the relationship between feminization and the state. Specifically, the paper interrogates the contradictory conceptualizations of work embodied in such state-backed initiatives. The example of the APRA

government of Peru and its nation-wide employment programme (PAIT: Programme of Support and Temporary Income 1985-1990) is used to illustrate the ways in which states have responded to processes of feminization. The paper highlights the relationship between feminization and a shift in state rhetoric. Through empirical archive and interview based research (1) it examines the implications of APRA's move from a rhetoric of providing work for men to one that emphasized welfare aid for women.

Lindio-McGovern, Ligaya (1997). "The Global Political Economy of Domestic Service Work: The Experience of Migrant Filipino Women Caregivers in Chicago," *RESEARCH IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK*, Vol. 6, pp.249-261.

ABSTRACT:

Examines the global context of the experience of 50 Filipino domestic workers in Chicago (IL) with fieldwork data gathered 1994-1996. Their reasons for emigrating are related to the globalization of Filipino labor & the impact of the structural adjustment policies of the International Monetary Fund on Philippine underdevelopment. Also examined is their migrant/immigrant work experience in the US, pointing out intersections of gender, race/ethnicity, class hierarchy, & how their work benefits the formal economy without extending the relative benefits of the formal labor market. Implications for policy are also considered.

Martens, Margaret Hosmer and Swati Mitter, eds. (1994). *WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS: ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED*. Geneva: International Labour Office.

ABSTRACT:

Case studies of organizing domestic workers, migrants, homeworkers, the self-employed, and women in export processing zones; international in focus.

Mehra, Rekha and Sarah Gammage (1997). "Employment and Poor Women: A Policy Brief on Trends and Strategies." Washington, D.C.: ICRW.

ABSTRACT:

Globalization and the transition to market economies have triggered shifts in the ways women in the developing world and in the countries of the Newly Independent States earn income and also in the terms under which they are hired and work. In the formal labor market, women are usually clustered in low-paying, temporary employment, with limited benefits and job security. The value of women's work in the informal sector, including agriculture, petty trading, and home production, where the majority of women are employed, often goes unrecognized and uncounted. This publication is a result of an Economic Policy Forum convened in The Hague by the International Center for Research on Women (ICRW), the Dutch Foreign Ministry, the Institute of Social Studies, and the International Labor Organization to examine how changes in national economies and in the global economy over the past decade have affected women's employment and earnings.

Myers, D. and C.J. Cranford (1998). "Temporal Differentiation in the Occupational-Mobility of Immigrant and Native-Born Latina Workers," *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW*, Vol 63, Iss 1, pp 68-93.

ABSTRACT:

The authors estimate changes over time in the occupational participation of latina workers. Applying a "double cohort" method for longitudinal analysis with census data, they clarify the effects of economic restructuring and economic assimilation. They investigate multiple temporal effects: immigration cohort, birth cohort, age at migration, duration in the United States, and advancing age. The analysis compares Latinas in southern California who are employed in low-wage factory jobs, with Latinas employed in better-paying office jobs. Results indicate sharp temporal differentiation among the Latina workers, even after controlling for human capital. The newest arrivals concentrate in the growing light-manufacturing sector and remain there, to a relative degree, across subsequent decades. Workers who immigrated as young children (referred to as the 1.5 generation) diverge from their parents and tend to be employed in office jobs-a pattern similar to young native-born Latinas. Within cohorts' careers, workers shift out of factors jobs, but there is little net shift into office work. Instead cohort succession is the dominant factor in workers' adaptation to a changing economic structure.

Petras, Elizabeth McLean (1992). "The Shirt on Your Back: Immigrant Workers and the Reorganization of the Garment Industry." *SOCIAL JUSTICE*, Vol. 19, 1(47), spring, pp. 76-114.

ABSTRACT:

Taking Philadelphia, PA. as a case study, the recent shift of garment industry production away from export-processing zones in developing countries and back to urban centers in the U.S. is explored in geohistorical context. After reviewing the industry's turn-of-the-century origins, based on the exploitation of young female immigrants, factors, especially labor costs, that motivated the transfer of operations to southern states and then to export-processing zones abroad are considered. Finally, the trend to relocate garment production back in the U.S. is documented. In particular, post-1965 Asian immigration and the influx of small-scale capital from abroad have led to the reemergence of urban sweatshops that again exploit female immigrants.

Rawson, Jane (1996). *WORKERS IN INDONESIA: PRISONERS OF PROGRESS*. Sidney: Australian Council Overseas Aid.

ABSTRACT:

Examines violations of workers' rights and suppression of organized labor in Indonesia; some focus on the need for international labor solidarity. Discusses low worker wages, restrictions on freedom to organize, discrimination against female employees, participation by women in the labor movement, child labor, and other aspects of workers rights.

Raynolds, L.T. (1998). "Harnessing Women's Work - Restructuring Agricultural and

Industrial-Labor Forces in the Dominican-Republic,” *ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY*, Vol 74, Iss 2, pp 149-169.

ABSTRACT:

The recent period of crisis and adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean is fueling a fundamentally gendered process of labor force restructuring in both agriculture and industry. An analysis of ongoing changes in the Dominican Republic finds that one of the most striking shifts in the labor market landscape involves women's increasing incorporation into nontraditional agriculture and export manufacturing. The Dominican state and corporations collaborate in devaluing and harnessing women's labor in these sectors, enhancing private profits and the success of export-led development strategies. This study deepens our understanding of gendered labor force restructuring by analyzing the rarely noted, but substantial, incorporation of women in new agro-enterprises and by comparing the ways in which a female labor force has been actively constructed in nontraditional agriculture with more familiar patterns in export manufacturing. Firms in both sectors rely on women to fulfill labor-intensive and exacting tasks, juggling traditional gender ideologies to encourage the employment of mothers while maintaining the gender subordination that cheapens women's labor. In export processing, the concentration of firms in free trade zones stimulates the creation of a distinct new labor force. The dispersed nature of new agro-enterprises encourages the reliance on a broader pool of less-privileged workers and leads to a more generalized challenge to existing gender roles. In both agriculture and industry this process proves highly contradictory for women workers, for firms, and ultimately for state sponsors.

Richardson, J. David (1995). “Income Inequality and Trade: How to think, What to Conclude,” *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES*, vol 9, no. 3, pp 33-55.

ABSTRACT:

In many of the older industrial economies of Europe and the United States, wage inequality has widened since the 1980s. In addition, employment shares of manual and production workers have declined in favor of skilled workers, and structural unemployment has risen. Some of these trends are, intriguingly, seen in newer industrial economies, too. The paper attempts to organize the debate on the connections among trade, technology and inequality.

Rothstein, Jesse and Robert E. Scott (1997). “Nafta’s Casualties: Employment Effects on Men, Women and Minorities”, *EPI Issue Brief #120*, September 19. Wash. DC: Economic Policy Institute.

ABSTRACT:

Since the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) went into effect in 1994, there has been much debate over its effect on American jobs. This effect, measured as a number of potential jobs created or destroyed, is often used to gauge the impact of a trade policy on the economy. Using a model that takes into account imports and exports and uses industry-level trade, price, and demographic data, study analyzes the jobs lost by sector, as well as by demographic characteristics such as women, blacks and Hispanics. An analysis of the level of jobs lost is also made, with the

conclusion that a great proportion of job loss is in the high-wage manufacturing jobs.

Seguino, S. (1997). "Gender Wage Inequality and Export-Led Growth in South-Korea," JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, Vol 34, No. 2, pp 102-132.

ABSTRACT:

This article investigates the relationship between gender, wage inequality, and export-led growth in South Korea. The persistent gender wage gap in Korea's manufacturing sector is found to be linked to women's segregation in the country's major export industries where real wage growth has lagged productivity growth, despite favorable market conditions that might drive up women's wages relative to those of men.

Shumway, J. M. and T.J. Cooke (1998). "Gender and Ethnic Concentration and Employment Prospects for Mexican-American Migrants," GROWTH AND CHANGE, Vol 29, Iss 1, pp 23-43.

ABSTRACT:

There is a growing body of literature on both female and ethnic migration, including the effects of migration on earnings and employment. The primary purpose of the paper is to analyze the effects of migration on the employment of Mexican-Americans. The paper attempts to answer the question, "what effect, if any, does the migration of Mexican-Americans have on their employment outcomes?" To explore this question the empirical research is situated within a gendered and ethnic theoretical framework. Using the 1990 Public Use Microsample (PUMS) data for the empirical analysis, the effects are differentiated by gender and examined as to how localized concentrations of coethnics affect the returns to migration, after controlling for migration self-selection bias. The results suggest migration decreases the employment probabilities for married women with no significant effect for single women or men. Greater percentage of coethnics increases employment for all groups except single women.

"The Trade in Domestic Workers: Causes, Mechanisms and Consequences of International Migration," WOMEN IN ACTION, 1997, p. 45

ABSTRACT:

This articles is a guide for development of policies that would reduce the negative aspects of overseas employment and domestic workers.

"Women in the World Economy (Special issue)" (1995). DOLLARS AND SENSE, pp 14-29.

ABSTRACT:

The rise of Third World women's movements, position of Canadian women on NAFTA, adverse social impact of structural adjustment programs and of cuts in US social welfare services, and employment conditions in Sri Lanka's free trade zones and Guatemala's maquilas.

Yeoh, B.S.A. and S. Huang, (1998). "Negotiating Public Space - Strategies and Styles of Migrant Female Domestic Workers in Singapore," *URBAN STUDIES*, Vol 35, No. 3, pp 583-602.
ABSTRACT:

This paper investigates migrant domestic workers as a marginalized group in Singapore's urban landscape by examining the ways in which their social maps are structured and negotiated in relation to public space. It argues that the phenomenon of the 'divided city' evident in capitalist societies which reflects and reinforces the sexual division of labor in general is even more salient in the lived experiences of migrant female domestic workers who must contend not simply with the spatial expressions of patriarchy, but also with racialization and other means of segregation.

Wood, Adrian (1995). "How Trade Hurt Unskilled Workers," *JOURNAL OF ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVES*, Vol 9, no. 3, pp. 57-80.

ABSTRACT:

The study argues that the main cause of the deteriorating situation of unskilled workers in developed countries has been the expansion of trade with developing countries. Although this view has been advanced by some economists, it has been strongly attacked by economists who think the effects of trade have been small and caused by new technology.

Zlotnik, Hania (1993). "Women as Migrants and Workers in Developing Countries," *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY*, 30:1, April, pp. 39-62.
ABSTRACT:

An analysis of women's role in the process of migration & development in the Third World shows that, in many parts of the world, women make up the majority of migrants. Also, many women contribute to the development efforts of many countries; e.g., most workers in export-processing zones are female. However, in spite of economic contributions made by women, the benefits that they themselves reap from such contributions are often negligible.

ENVIRONMENT

Horner, Jim and Wagiha Taylor, (1998). "The 1994 ICPD in Cairo: Draconian Measures vs. the Empowerment of Women," *SOUTH AFRICAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS*, Vol 1 No.2 (June), pp. 219-33.

ABSTRACT:

Respect for the environment, concerns about population, and the drive toward an efficient and equitable resource allocation are important elements in a relevant and ethical study of economics. Serious problems arise, however, whenever attempts at social control are masked as environmental science and population economics. This paper suggests that economic progress, democracy, and the empowerment of women, better address global problems than do draconian measures.

WEDO: Women's Environment and Development Organization (1995). "Understanding the Impact of the Global Economy on Women and the Environment." New York: WEDO.

ABSTRACT:

A series of five pamphlets that examines gender, environment, and international economic issues: 1) Codes of Conduct for Transnational Corporations: Strategies Toward Democratic Global Governance; 2) Transnational Corporations at the UN: Using or Abusing their Access?; 3) Who Makes the Rules? Decision-making and Structure of the New World Trade Organization; 4) How Secure is Our Food? Food Security under the New GATT and World Trade Organization; and 5) Who Owns Knowledge? Who Owns the Earth? Intellectual Property Rights and Biodiversity Under the New GATT and World Trade Organization.

World Bank (1997). ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: THE WORLD BANK AND AGENDA 21. Environmentally Sustainable Development Studies and Monographs Series, no. 19. Washington, D.C.:World Bank.

ABSTRACT:

Describes the active role of the World Bank in assisting its clients to work toward the goals laid out at the RioEarth Summit in Agenda 21; assesses the progress made since Rio; sets out the lessons; and considers the challenges and prospects for the future. Reviews responses to each of the various Agenda 21 commitments.

EXPORT-ORIENTED MANUFACTURING (MAQUILAS)

Actividad y trabajo femenino. (1996). MOMENTO ECONOMICO p 5-42 Mr/Ap.

ABSTRACT:

Examines the economic activity of women in Mexico, focusing on work in agriculture and industry and on education and training, including scientific and technological education. Topics include

increasing employment of men in the maquiladoras and Mexican participation in the 1995 World Conference on Women.

Amirahmadi, Hooshang and Weiping Wu (1995). "Export processing zones in Asia," *ASIAN SURVEY*, v. 35 (Sept.) p. 828-49.

ABSTRACT:

Study seeks to provide a systematic analysis of why the EPZ became attractive to governments of developing countries, especially in Asia; demonstrates the extent that EPZs in Asia have conformed to their claimed objectives; and explores the conceptual pitfalls embedded in this strategy. Authors propose that the EPZ became attractive because it offers a variety of advantages including a compromise between liberal and protective regimes, a gateway to the international community, lower operating costs, and smaller political risks.

Banerjee, Nirmala (1991). "The More It Changes, the More It Is the Same: Women Workers in Export Oriented Industries," in Banerjee, Nirmala, ed.. *INDIAN WOMEN IN A CHANGING INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO*. Indo-Dutch Studies on Development Alternatives, no. 5 Newbury Park, Calif.; New Delhi and London: Sage, pp. 237-98.

Cagatay, Nilufer and Gunseli Berik (1994). "What Has Export-Oriented Manufacturing Meant for Turkish Women?" in Sparr, Pamela, ed., *MORTGAGING WOMEN'S LIVES: FEMINIST CRITIQUES OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT*. London: Zed Books, pp. 78-95.

ABSTRACT:

Two outcomes of Structural Adjustment Policies (SAP) in Turkey were the increase of home working and the increase of women's employment in private manufacturing as opposed to public manufacturing. Author proposes set of policy recommendations to improve the situation of working women.

Caspersz, D. (1998). "Globalization and Labor - A Case-Study of EPZ Workers in Malaysia," Source: *ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY*, Vol 19, Iss 2, pp 253-286.

ABSTRACT:

Like many Asian states, Malaysia has used export processing zones (EPZs) as a strategy to promote economic development. It has been found that the role of the state in labour-management relations and the type of worker employed in EPZs are critical variables which affect the state's capability to maximize the economic potential of EPZs. This article analyses the impact that these variables have also had on the ability of EPZ workers to organize freely and bargain collectively. As a result it is proposed that the theoretical framework contextualizing this analysis has to extend beyond class and include a perspective which assesses how the private interests of workers as well as class

affect EPZ labour. The private interests referred to here are ethnicity, gender and nationalism.

Cheng, Lucie and Ping-Chun Hsiung (1994). "Women, Export-Oriented Growth, and the State: The Case of Taiwan," in Aberbach, Joel D.; Dollar, David; Sokoloff, Kenneth L., eds., *THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN TAIWAN'S DEVELOPMENT*. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe, pp. 321-53.
ABSTRACT:

Article is an effort to contribute to the on-going discussion of the relationship between economic development and the system of male domination. Authors argue that as patriarchy and capitalism have penetrated the family, enterprises, and the state, they have promoted the exploitation of women as low-waged and non-waged income-generating workers, and as non-waged domestic workers responsible for the reproduction of labor. The twin ideologies that dominate state and society actively promote "the double burden" as an acceptable and even aspired-to women's role in the service of national development. Despite their contributions to the economic growth of Taiwan as cheap labor, women as a group have not benefited equally in comparison to men. Women are still under-represented in the upper echelons of occupations and their average wage continues to be a fraction of their male counterparts'. Authors attempt to integrate the discussion of gender-specific socialization patterns, the influence of cultural traditions, and discriminatory practices of employers. They examine the role of the state vis-a-vis women and development. They show that the state manages to ensure the availability of an elastic and cheap female labor force by perpetuating and institutionalizing a patriarchal, capitalist ideology. The advancement of Taiwan's position in the world system is dependent on the specific use of women's labor as cheap workers, unwaged family workers, and unpaid service providers.

Dwyer, Augusta (1994). *ON THE LINE: LIFE ON THE U.S.-MEXICAN BORDER*. London: Latin American Bureau; distributed by Monthly Review Press, 1994.

ABSTRACT:

Reports on life on the U.S.-Mexican border, addressing what happens when a wealthy country moves hundreds of its factories to a much poorer country next door and what happens to half-forgotten rural towns that have suddenly been drawn into the industrial world. Recounts the experiences of various people to illustrate and shed light on the working conditions at the maquiladora assembly plants; the rise of the maquiladoras; the movement for more rights and better wages and working conditions, and the role played by women in this movement; pollution from the maquiladora industries and struggles over the environment; health and safety in the factories; issues confronting Mexican immigrants to the United States; the U.S. border patrol and violence on the border; and the organizing that is taking place in Mexico and in the United States to bring about change.

Gonzalez Marin, Maria Luisa and Lucia Alvarez Mosso, eds., (1994). *LA ECONOMIA MEXICANA EN EL UMBRAL DEL SIGLO XXI: ANTOLOGIA*. Mexico: Quinto Sol.

ABSTRACT:

Perspectives on the economy in Mexico in relation to free trade, finance, business modernization, the maquiladoras, foreign investment, the labor movement, social security, and other social and economic concerns. Other topics include participation of women in the economy, economic status of the youth, agricultural commons in the state of Yucatan, human resources, and biotechnological development.

Human Rights Watch (1996). NO GUARANTEES: SEX DISCRIMINATION IN MEXICO'S MAQUILADORA SECTOR. New York: Women's Rights Project of Human Rights Watch.
ABSTRACT:

Mexico's maquiladora sector is dominated by U.S. corporations, which own at least 90 percent of the factories. Maquiladoras are a source of billions of dollars a year in export earnings for Mexico and employ over 500,000 workers, at least 50 percent of whom are women. Most companies routinely subject prospective female employees to mandatory pregnancy exams as a condition of employment, thereby subjecting women applicants to a different hiring criteria than men. The Mexican government fails to protect women from this testing and other discriminatory treatment in the export-processing factories along the U.S.-Mexico border.

Kaplinsky, Raphael.(1993). "Export processing zones in the Dominican Republic: transforming manufactures into commodities," *WORLD DEVELOPMENT*, v. 21 (Nov.) p. 1851-65.
ABSTRACT:

Examines the performance of EPZs in the Dominican Republic. Shows that in specializing in unskilled labor-intensive export processing in the context of competitive devaluation between Central American countries, the Dominican Republic has experienced immiserizing employment growth. In these circumstances the export of labor-intensive manufacturing is akin to that of primary commodities. Exporting countries which rely on unskilled labor and that fail to make the transition to higher value-added production exports are thus likely to experience declining terms of trade.

Kenney, M., et al. (1998). "Learning Factories or Reproduction Factories: Labor-Management Relations in the Japanese Consumer Electronics Maquiladoras in Mexico," *WORK AND OCCUPATIONS*, Vol 25, Iss 3, pp 269-304.
ABSTRACT:

This article compares and contrasts the labor-management practices of Japanese consumer electronics maquiladoras in Mexico with those of consumer electronics factories in Japan and assesses the extent to which the labor-management practices of Japanese factories have been transferred to maquiladoras in Mexico. An idealized model of the labor-management system employed in Japanese factories in the consumer electronics sector is delineated from the available research literature. Data on labor-management practices of the Japanese consumer electronics maquiladoras are derived from personal interviews with 75 Mexican production workers. The findings suggest that the consumer

electronics maquiladoras in Mexico are using a hybrid labor-management system that is similar to but differs in important ways from the system used in consumer electronics factories in Japan.

Kernaghan, Charles (1998). "Behind the Label: Made in China". Report prepared for the National Labor Committee. New York: National Labor Committee.

ABSTRACT:

Series of articles that discuss the working situation of workers in the many U.S. firms operating in China, primarily in the apparel and light manufacturing industries.

La Botz, Daniel, (1994). "Manufacturing Poverty: The Maquiladorization of Mexico."

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF HEALTH SERVICES, 24, 3, pp. 403-408.

ABSTRACT:

Of the maquila workers in the more than 2000 factories on the border, 66% are women and many are single heads-of-household. These women work in new, modern manufacturing plants in industrial parks, but live in squalid shantytowns without adequate water, sewage, or electricity. On the job, workers face exposures to toxic chemicals and dangerous work processes. The Mexican government does not have the political will, the trained personnel, or the equipment to monitor these occupational health hazards. While Mexico's Constitution and labor laws guarantee workers the right to organize, bargain collectively, and strike, in practice the state controls the unions and opposes worker activism.

_____ (1995). DEMOCRACY IN MEXICO: PEASANT REBELLION AND POLITICAL REFORM. Boston: South End Press.

ABSTRACT:

Examines social and political movements, focusing on the Zapatista Army of National Liberation (EZLN) and Chiapas rebellion, the workers' movement in the maquiladoras, the womens' movement in Mexico City, and the citizens' movement for civil rights and political reform.

Labrecque, Marie-France (1991). "Femmes du Yucatan: vers une redefinition de la force de travail des paysannes," CANADIAN JOURNAL OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES 12:59-73 no 1.

ABSTRACT:

Integration of rural women into the labor force in the state of Yucatan since the 1970s, with special reference to "maquiladoras" and "agrarian and industrial units for women."

Lemoine, Maurice (1998). "Les travailleurs centramericains, otages des "maquilas"," LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE 45:12-13.

ABSTRACT:

Discusses the poor working conditions in the maquiladoras of Central America, export-oriented plants for the assembly of products originally manufactured in the North, focusing on excessively long working hours at starvation wages for a mostly female workforce. Some focus on use of violence against trade unions trying to protect the workers.

Lugo, Alejandro (1995), "Fragmented Lives, Assembled Goods: A Study in Maquilas, Culture, and History at the Mexican Borderlands." Ph.D. Thesis, Anthropology Department, Stanford University, Stanford, California.

ABSTRACT:

This study examines the culture and history of men and women who work in multi-national assembly plants, or maquiladoras, in the Mexican border city of Ciudad Juarez. It analyzes the complex ways in which the workers' gendered subjectivities are both reproduced and transformed, and examines the effects of these social interactions on everyday imaginations and how they speak to larger issues of skin color preference in Mexico, migration, urban order and disorder, sexual politics, postcolonial identities and to life as lived under late capitalism, all from a cultural perspective.

Marquez, Benjamin (1995). "Organizing Mexican-American women in the garment industry: La Mujer Obrera," WOMEN AND POLITICS 15:65-87 no 1.

ABSTRACT:

Examines difficulties faced by union organizers, due to international competition and the labor intensive nature of garment sewing; case study of The Woman Worker organization in El Paso, Texas.

Martens, Margaret Hosmer and Swati Mitter, eds. (1994). WOMEN IN TRADE UNIONS: ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED. Geneva: International Labour Office.

ABSTRACT:

Case studies of organizing domestic workers, migrants, homeworkers, the self-employed, and women in export processing zones; international in focus.

Membreno, Roland and Elsa Guerrero, (1994). MAQUILA Y ORGANIZACION SINDICAL EN CENTROAMERICA. Universidad Centroamericana.

ABSTRACT:

Examines challenges posed to labor organizations by working and labor conditions in export-oriented manufacturing businesses ("maquiladoras" and "zonas francas") in Central America and the Dominican Republic; some focus on the status of women factory workers. Published jointly by the

Centro Editorial de la Mujer and the Centro de Estudios y Analisis Sociolaborales (CEAL).

Mills, Virginia S. (1991). "Gender and Work in the Maquiladoras of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico." M.A. Thesis, McGill University, Canada.

ABSTRACT:

The establishment of the Border Industrialization Program (BIP) between Mexico and the United States in 1965 led to the creation of free-trade zone assembly factories--or maquiladoras--along Mexico's Northern border and in the interior. Thousands of Mexican women have since entered the industrial export sector as maquiladora workers, and make up the majority of unskilled and semi-skilled assemblers in electronic and apparel maquila plants. This paper argues that maquiladora managers' preference for women is the result of an unquestioning belief in the gender-specific traits of women--such as dexterity, docility, patience--and well-calculated hiring and personnel policies, which have been designed not only to take advantage of the patriarchal system in Mexico and women's weaker social, political and economic position, but to maintain and control women's qualities of 'cheapness', 'docility', and 'productivity', to the advantage of business.

Nauman, A. K. and Hutchison, M. (1997). "The Integration of Women into the Mexican Labor-Force Since Nafta," AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST, Vol 40, No. 7, pp 950-956.

ABSTRACT:

The North American Free Trade Agreement was signed at a time when the position of women in the world economy had come under increased scrutiny. The changes that have taken place in the Mexican labor force since, and sometimes as a result of; NAFTA, with particular concern for the maquiladoras, tax-free assembly plants that use large numbers of low-paid Mexican women, are examined. Undoubtedly the advent of free trade has affected the position of women in the Mexican labor force, but whether this has affected their position ultimately for their real benefit is still a highly contentious subject.

Palencia, Tania, ed. (1997). REFORMA A LA LEY DE ZONAS FRANCAS Y RECINTOS FISCALES: UN CASO DE INCIDENCIA: EL SALVADOR. Costa Rica: Fundacion Arias para la Paz y el Progreso Humano.

ABSTRACT:

Describes a citizen campaign led by a women's organization in El Salvador, Melida Anaya Montes, aimed at improving working conditions for factory workers in the free trade zones, and its results.

Ramaswamy, K.V. and G. Gereffi (1998). "India Apparel Sector in the Global Economy - Catching

Up or Falling Behind,” *ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY*, Vol 33, No. 3, pp 122-130.
ABSTRACT:

Given the emphasis on export-oriented development it is especially important to understand the nature of the global production system that shapes the insertion of third world countries like India into the international economy. This paper focuses on three themes: First, the interlinkages in the organization of international economic activity and the changing competitive conditions in the global apparel market; second, the associated importance of distribution and marketing links in the apparel production chain; and third, the cotton fabric-based nature of India's apparel exports and its competitive advantage.

Rao, Vijay Rukmini; Husain, Sahba (1991), “Invisible Hands--The Women behind India's Export Earnings,” in Banerjee, Nirmala, ed.. *INDIAN WOMEN IN A CHANGING INDUSTRIAL SCENARIO*. Indo-Dutch Studies on Development Alternatives, no. 5 Newbury Park, Calif.; New Delhi and London: Sage 1991, pp. 133-200.

Raynolds, L.T. (1998). “Harnessing Women's Work - Restructuring Agricultural and Industrial-Labor Forces in the Dominican-Republic,” *ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY*, Vol 74, Iss 2, pp 149-169.

ABSTRACT:

The recent period of crisis and adjustment in Latin America and the Caribbean is fueling a fundamentally gendered process of labor force restructuring in both agriculture and industry. An analysis of ongoing changes in the Dominican Republic finds that one of the most striking shifts in the labor market landscape involves women's increasing incorporation into nontraditional agriculture and export manufacturing. The Dominican state and corporations collaborate in devaluing and harnessing women's labor in these sectors, enhancing private profits and the success of export-led development strategies. This study deepens our understanding of gendered labor force restructuring by analyzing the rarely noted, but substantial, incorporation of women in new agro-enterprises and by comparing the ways in which a female labor force has been actively constructed in nontraditional agriculture with more familiar patterns in export manufacturing. Firms in both sectors rely on women to fulfill labor-intensive and exacting tasks, juggling traditional gender ideologies to encourage the employment of mothers while maintaining the gender subordination that cheapens women's labor. In export processing, the concentration of firms in free trade zones stimulates the creation of a distinct new labor force. The dispersed nature of new agro-enterprises encourages the reliance on a broader pool of less-privileged workers and leads to a more generalized challenge to existing gender roles. In both agriculture and industry this process proves highly contradictory for women workers, for firms, and ultimately for state sponsors.

Smith, Michelle (1998). “Potential solutions to the problem of pregnancy discrimination in maquiladoras

operated by U.S. employers in Mexico,” *BERKELEY WOMEN’S LAW JOURNAL* 13:195-225.
ABSTRACT:

Examines various types of discrimination, potential legal claims against employers under both US and Mexican law, and other forms of resolution. Some focus on the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC) and the US National Administrative Office (USNAO), which is empowered to investigate Mexico's failure to enforce its own labor laws.

Walt, Vivienne (1998). “Down Mexico way: as the women of Tijuana have discovered, the much lauded North American Free Trade Agreement operates one law for the north and quite another south of the border,” *INDEX ON CENSORSHIP* 27:39-41 My/Je.

ABSTRACT:

Discusses labor conditions in assembly plants and factories of multinational corporations IN THE POST-1994 PERIOD, focusing on discrimination against pregnant women, and also touching on the issue of sexual harassment.

Willmore, Larry. (1995). “Export processing zones in the Dominican Republic: a comment on Kaplinsky,” *WORLD DEVELOPMENT*, v. 23 (Mar.) p. 529-35.

ABSTRACTS:

Kaplinsky maintains that export processing zones in the Dominican Republic are immiserizing and fail to transfer technology. This paper disputes this claim and recommends that incentives now limited to production in the zones be extended to all nontraditional exports in order to induce backward linkages and increase domestic value added.

“Women in the World Economy (Special issue)” (1995). *DOLLARS AND SENSE*, pp 14-29.

ABSTRACT:

The rise of Third World women's movements, position of Canadian women on NAFTA, adverse social impact of structural adjustment programs and of cuts in US social welfare services, and employment conditions in Sri Lanka's free trade zones and Guatemala's maquilas.

Wright, J. (1997). “Deconstructing Development Theory - Feminism, the Public/Private Dichotomy and the Mexican Maquiladoras,” *CANADIAN REVIEW OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY-REVUE CANADIENNE DE SOCIOLOGIE ET D ANTHROPOLOGIE*, Vol 34, No. 1, pp 71-91.

ABSTRACT:

The purpose of this primarily theoretical essay is to apply the postmodern tool of reconstruction from a feminist perspective, first to mainstream development theory, and subsequently to a practical example of development, the Mexican maquiladora project. Through a feminist deconstruction, development theory is shown to be a fundamentally

gendered-phallocentric-discourse that systematically applies Western notions of gender to "underdeveloped" societies and cultures, thereby undervaluing women's essential contributions to both public and private spheres.

HEALTH

Miller, Carol D. (1992). "Trade Dependence and Maternal Mortality," *HUMBOLDT JOURNAL OF SOCIAL RELATIONS*, 18:1, pp. 147-161.

ABSTRACT:

World-system theory and dependency theory are drawn on to explore the status of women in relation to the global economic system. Focus is on the relationship between various measures of dependent Third World economy and maternal mortality rates. Data on trade commodity concentration, trade partner concentration, and per capita gross national product are used. It is concluded that women in poor dependent nations have a higher chance of maternity-related death than women in core-hegemonic countries.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Byron, J. and D. Thorburn (1998). "Gender and International-Relations - A Global Perspective and Issues for the Caribbean," *FEMINIST REVIEW* Iss 59, pp 211-232.

ABSTRACT:

The authors discuss the relatively recent integration of feminist thinking in the discipline of International Relations. They argue that the theoretical foundations of a International Relations are still primarily based on traditional male-female dichotomies, particularly that of separate public and private spheres. By extension, women are largely excluded from state power and decision making. The state is itself gendered. The growing recognition of the links between the global economy and gender forces us to engage with International Relations in foreign and international policy. They look at feminist interpretations of three main International Relations areas: international security, human rights,

and international political economy and their implications for gender policies in the Caribbean. They also look at the contributions of Caribbean women to the international feminist agenda and suggest a research agenda for ongoing feminist theorizing in the discipline of International Relations.

Coomaraswamy, Radhika, (1997) "Reinventing International Law: Women's Rights in the International Community." Boston: Harvard University.

Human Rights Watch (1995). GLOBAL REPORT ON WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS.
New York: Human Rights Watch.

ABSTRACT:

This report is the culmination of five years of work gathering evidence of the epidemic levels of violence against women and rampant sex discrimination around the world. It focuses in particular on the role that governments play in perpetrating, encouraging, condoning, and tolerating seven categories of abuse, and it recommends specific actions that governments and the international community should take to combat these violations of women's human rights.

United States. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations, and Human Rights. (1994). HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AGAINST WOMEN: HEARINGS, SEPTEMBER 28, 1993-MARCH 22, 1994. Washington, D.C.:Supt Docs (ISBN 0-16-044677-5).

ABSTRACT:

US role in improving the status of women and protection of their civil and human rights internationally; preventing countries from receiving trade benefits if they are not addressing the problem. Focus on rape, forced prostitution, domestic violence, female genital mutilation, female infanticide, discrimination in education, employment, and other issues.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Cockburn, C. (1996). "Strategies for Gender Democracy - Strengthening the Representation of Trade-Union Women in the European Social Dialogue," EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF WOMEN'S STUDIES, Vol 3, No. 1, pp 7-& passim.

Cockburn, C. (1997). "Gender in an International Space - Trade-Union Women as European Social Actor," WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL FORUM Vol 20, No. 4, pp 459-470.

ABSTRACT:

The European Union provides for trade unions (and employers) to share in policy-making. The structures and processes of this "European Social Dialogue" are coming to constitute an international space in which trade unionists of the various member states can meet each other and shape a common agenda. Women have been mobilizing to enter this arena and to introduce a gender perspective to labor movement interventions in European policy.

Gabriel, Christina and Laura Macdonald (1994). "NAFTA, women and organizing in Canada and Mexico: forging a "feminist internationality"," MILLENNIUM 23:535-62 (Winter).

ABSTRACT:

Examines women's collective response to NAFTA; view that North-South differences between women must be acknowledged, before international solidarity can be achieved.

Marquez, Benjamin (1995). "Organizing Mexican-American women in the garment industry: La Mujer Obrera," WOMEN AND POLITICS 15:65-87 no 1.

ABSTRACT:

Examines difficulties faced by union organizers, due to international competition and the labor intensive nature of garment sewing; case study of The Woman Worker organization in El Paso, Texas.

MIGRATION

Castles, S. (1998). "New Migrations in the Asia-Pacific Region - A Force for Social and Political-Change," INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNAL, Vol 50, Iss 2, pp 215-&.

ABSTRACT:

A rapid increase in international migration is a central aspect of the social transformations currently taking place in the Asia-Pacific region. Population movements take many forms, including permanent migration, temporary labour migration, mobility of highly skilled personnel, refugee movements and family reunion. Destinations include North America, the Gulf oil states and -

increasingly - the fast-growing 'tiger economies' of Asia. Much of the migration is undocumented and a growing proportion of the migrants are women. So far, researchers and policy-makers have concentrated on short-term economic and regulatory aspects. But migration is likely to be a major factor bringing about social and political change in the region. The social networks which develop as part of the migratory process often make official migration control policies difficult to implement. Unplanned settlement is taking place, with important consequences for both sending and receiving societies. Scholars from a number of countries in the region have therefore established an Asia Pacific Migration Research Network to study these issues, to raise public awareness and to provide advice to policymakers. The article describes the aims and development of this Network, which is part of the UNESCO Management of Social Transformations Programme.

Chattopadhyay, A. (1998). "Gender, Migration, and Career Trajectories in Malaysia," *DEMOGRAPHY*, Vol 35, Iss 3, pp 335-344.

ABSTRACT:

With data from the Malaysian Family Life Survey, the author uses a continuous-state hazards model to study the impact of migration on the dynamics of individuals' career, distinguishing between the effects of family migration and solo migration by gender. The results show that migration alters the career trajectory primarily by accelerating the process of occupational mobility rather than by increasing the level of occupational attainment. Further, the effect of migration on careers varies by type of migration, especially for women. Male-female differences in the outcome of family migration, however, are visible only in transitions into and out of employment.

Gulati, L. (1997). "Asian Women in International Migration with Special Reference to Domestic Work and Entertainment" *ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL WEEKLY*, Vol 32, No. 47, pp 3029-3035.

ABSTRACT:

In recent times, the gender composition of migration flows has undergone a significant change, with women making up increasing proportions of total migration. More significant is the skill composition of these migrants-the dominant groups are not qualified professionals, but domestic workers and entertainers.

Hardill, I. and Macdonald, S. (1998). "Choosing to Relocate - An Examination of the Impact of Expatriate Work on Dual-Career Households," *WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL FORUM*, Vol 21, No. 1, pp 21-29.

ABSTRACT:

The globalization of production and services has accelerated the demand for expatriate workers. Using the household as the basic social unit, the study examines the effects of participating in this global labor market for men and for women. In the international labor market women are often excluded or marginalized and their household work may go unrecognized and unrewarded.

Organizational attempts to make relocations acceptable may be inadequate or subject to recessionary pressures.

Huang, S, and Yeoh, B. S. A., (1996). "Ties That Bind: State Policy and Migrant Female Domestic Helpers in Singapore." *GEOFORUM*, Vol 27, No. 4, pp 479-493.

ABSTRACT:

Global economic restructuring has not only intensified the shift in reproductive work from the household to the market, but it has been predicated on the international mobility of labor to countries where locals are no longer willing to work in low-paying menial jobs. This paper focuses on Singapore as a country which has drawn upon female migrant workers from neighboring developing countries to work as domestic helpers in Singapore such that the gainful entry of its own women into the formal economy has been facilitated. The paper demonstrates how state policies on labor migration in Singapore have played a crucial role in influencing the uneven employer-employee relationships that migrant female domestic helpers in Singapore households find themselves in. More generally, it argues that the availability of foreign domestic helpers in Singapore and the state discourse on the issue has contributed to perpetuating the patriarchal ideology of housework as women's work and of housework as non-work.

Kearney, M. (1995). "The Local and the Global: The Anthropology of Globalization and Transnationalism," *ANNUAL REVIEW OF ANTHROPOLOGY*, Vol. 24, pp.547-565.

ABSTRACT:

Examines current anthropological literature concerned with migration and other forms of population movement, and with the movement of information, symbols, capital, and commodities in global and transnational spaces. Special attention is given to the significance of contemporary increases in the volume and velocity of such flows for the dynamics of communities and the identity of their members. Also examined are innovations in anthropological theory and forms of representation that are responses to such nonlocal contexts and influences.

Lindio-McGovern, Ligaya (1997). "The Global Political Economy of Domestic Service Work: The Experience of Migrant Filipino Women Caregivers in Chicago," *RESEARCH IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF WORK*, Vol. 6, pp.249-261.

ABSTRACT:

Examines the global context of the experience of 50 Filipino domestic workers in Chicago (IL) with fieldwork data gathered 1994-1996. Their reasons for emigrating are related to the globalization of Filipino labor & the impact of the structural adjustment policies of the International Monetary Fund on Philippine underdevelopment. Also examined is their migrant/immigrant work experience in the US, pointing out intersections of gender, race/ethnicity, class hierarchy, & how their work benefits the formal economy without extending the relative benefits of the formal labor

market. Implications for policy are also considered.

Myers, D. and C.J. Cranford (1998). "Temporal Differentiation in the Occupational-Mobility of Immigrant and Native-Born Latina Workers," *AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL REVIEW*, Vol 63, Iss 1, pp 68-93.

ABSTRACT:

The authors estimate changes over time in the occupational participation of latina workers. Applying a "double cohort" method for longitudinal analysis with census data, they clarify the effects of economic restructuring and economic assimilation. They investigate multiple temporal effects: immigration cohort, birth cohort, age at migration, duration in the United States, and advancing age. The analysis compares Latinas in southern California who are employed in low-wage factory jobs, with Latinas employed in better-paying office jobs. Results indicate sharp temporal differentiation among the Latina workers, even after controlling for human capital. The newest arrivals concentrate in the growing light-manufacturing sector and remain there, to a relative degree, across subsequent decades. Workers who immigrated as young children (referred to as the 1.5 generation) diverge from their parents and tend to be employed in office jobs-a pattern similar to young native-born Latinas. Within cohorts' careers, workers shift out of factory jobs, but there is little net shift into office work. Instead cohort succession is the dominant factor in workers' adaptation to a changing economic structure.

Rosenau, P. V. (1997). "Migration for Medical-Care and Pharmaceuticals - A Research Note on the Nafta Countries," *SOCIAL SCIENCE QUARTERLY*, Vol 78, No. 2, pp 578-592.

ABSTRACT:

This research note synthesizes findings about medical migration (the extent to which people cross borders in search of medical care and pharmaceuticals) and presents new information about its direction and character in the NAFTA countries. Relevant data from eighteen geographically limited studies, collected between 1983 and 1995, are summarized and information from twenty-five expert interviews is presented. The results of this analysis show that medical migration within the NAFTA countries takes place in all directions and involves citizens from every socioeconomic background. The incentives for medical migration are complex, but cost advantage is probably at least as important as quality-of-care considerations. The study concludes that better studies of medical migration within the NAFTA countries are needed. Data on medical migration from the United States to Canada exist and should be released to researchers. Only when a more substantial evidential base is available can the health-policy consequences of medical migration for the NAFTA countries be adequately addressed.

Schoeni, Robert F. (1998). "Labor Market Assimilation of Immigrant Women," *INDUSTRIAL & LABOR RELATIONS REVIEW*, vol 51, no. 3, p. 498-504.

ABSTRACT:

Article examines the life-cycle patterns of immigrant women's labor force participation.

Shumway, J. M. and T.J. Cooke (1998). "Gender and Ethnic Concentration and Employment Prospects for Mexican-American Migrants," *GROWTH AND CHANGE*, Vol 29, Iss 1, pp 23-43.
ABSTRACT:

There is a growing body of literature on both female and ethnic migration, including the effects of migration on earnings and employment. The primary purpose of the paper is to analyze the effects of migration on the employment of Mexican-Americans. The paper attempts to answer the question, "what effect, if any, does the migration of Mexican-Americans have on their employment outcomes?" To explore this question the empirical research is situated within a gendered and ethnic theoretical framework. Using the 1990 Public Use Microsample (PUMS) data for the empirical analysis, the effects are differentiated by gender and examined as to how localized concentrations of coethnics affect the returns to migration, after controlling for migration self-selection bias. The results suggest migration decreases the employment probabilities for married women with no significant effect for single women or men. Greater percentage of coethnics increases employment for all groups except single women.

Stalker, Peter (1994). *THE WORK OF STRANGERS: A SURVEY OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION*. Geneva: International Labour Office; distributed by ILO Publications Center, Albany, N.Y.

ABSTRACT:

Sets today's migration crises into a broader historical and international context to see how modern migration paths are developing and why. Presents a historical review, tracing the major international migration patterns from the age of slavery onward. Drawing on examples from all over the world, explores issues common to many sending and receiving countries: why people move and patterns of chain migration; the costs and benefits of immigration to the receiving country; what it means to be a citizen, naturalization, and the rights of immigrants; the potential for integration and the historical shift from the goal of assimilation to that of multiculturalism; the employment and income of immigrants, and the position of women; how the sending country is affected by emigration; attempts by receiving countries to regulate and control immigration; and how receiving countries can help sending countries to reduce emigration pressures by freeing international trade, increasing foreign direct investment, and redirecting international aid.

Sundari, S. and M.K. Rukmani (1998). "Costs and Benefits of Female Labor Migration," *INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK*, Vol 59, Iss 3, pp 766-790.

ABSTRACT:

This paper examines the trend, causes and pattern of female migration from Tamil Nadu to Delhi. According to this study the most important push factor was lack of employment opportunity and the pull factor was the continuous demand for the labour of women in Delhi for domestic work. Though the migrants have made some gains, problems such as housing, illiteracy, indebtedness, job insecurity

and dropouts amongst the children demand immediate policy prescriptions and actions.

“The Trade in Domestic Workers: Causes, Mechanisms and Consequences of International Migration,” WOMEN IN ACTION, 1997, p. 45

ABSTRACT:

This articles is a guide for development of policies that would reduce the negative aspects of overseas employment and domestic workers.

Worswick, C. (1996). “Immigrant Families in the Canadian Labor-Market,” CANADIAN PUBLIC POLICY-ANALYSE DE POLITIQUES, Vol 22, No. 4, pp 378-396.

ABSTRACT:

The labor market activity of immigrant and non-immigrant married couples is compared using data from the 1981 and 1991 Canadian Censuses. New evidence is provided on the performance of immigrant men and women in terms of three components of annual earnings: hourly wage rates, hours worked per week, and weeks worked per year. Evidence of intra-family trade-offs of investments in the immigrant husband's career at the expense of investments in the wife's career are not found overall. However, the wife's labor market performance is found to play a major role in the earnings creation of immigrant families. The findings support a family orientation to both the evaluation and the implementation of immigration policies.

Yeoh, B.S.A. and S. Huang (1998). “Negotiating Public Space - Strategies and Styles of Migrant Female Domestic Workers in Singapore,” URBAN STUDIES, Vol 35, No. 3, pp 583-602.

ABSTRACT:

This paper investigates migrant domestic workers as a marginalized group in Singapore's urban landscape by examining the ways in which their social maps are structured and negotiated in relation to public space. It argues that the phenomenon of the 'divided city' evident in capitalist societies which reflects and reinforces the sexual division of labor in general is even more salient in the lived experiences of migrant female domestic workers who must contend not simply with the spatial expressions of patriarchy, but also with racialization and other means of segregation.

Yeoh, B.S.A. and L.M. Khoo (1998). “Home, Work and Community - Skilled International Migration and Expatriate Women in Singapore,” INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION Vol 36, Iss 2, pp 159-186.

ABSTRACT:

While skilled labour migration across international borders is a phenomenon of increasing significance in the age of globalization and an important component in the production of global cities, it has not been given sufficient attention in traditional migration analyses. Recent research has focused on

institutional mechanisms regulating the patterns of skill transfer rather than the individual experience of being part of the international labour circuit. Women, in particular, have usually been relegated to the role of "trailing spouses" and are generally invisible in the migration process. The authors argue that skilled labour migration is a strongly gendered process, producing different sets of experiences for the men and women involved in it. While international circulation often represents "career moves" for expatriate men, their spouses often experience a devalorization of their productive functions and a relegation to the domestic sphere. As an adaptive strategy, expatriate women often turn to the social and community sphere to reach for grounding in their lives. The article also points to the diversity of "expatriate experiences": while "western" expatriates tend to recreate a more exclusive world by drawing on strong institutional support, "Asian" expatriates find that they have to navigate much finer social and cultural divides between themselves and the host society.

Zabin, Carol and Hugues, Sallie (1995). "Economic Integration and Labor Flows: State Migration in Farm Labor Markets in Mexico and the United States," *INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW*, V29, 2(110), summer, pp. 395-422.

ABSTRACT:

Discusses the possible effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on migration from Mexico to the US by reviewing the pertinent literature and examining the history and statistics of Mexican export agriculture. Data were collected through surveys of Oaxacan (Mixtec) farm workers in Baja California, Oregon, and California. Results show that a 2-stage migration is taking place, with immigrants first going to Baja and then the U.S. Migration to the northern border area of Baja allows the women and children to work in Mexico, while the men continue to work in the U.S. Since one of the effects of NAFTA will be an expansion of Mexican export agriculture, migration to the U.S. will increase in the short term.

Zlotnik, Hania (1993). "Women as Migrants and Workers in Developing Countries," *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGY*, 30:1, April, pp. 39-62.

ABSTRACT:

An analysis of women's role in the process of migration & development in the Third World shows that, in many parts of the world, women make up the majority of migrants. Also, many women contribute to the development efforts of many countries; e.g., most workers in export-processing zones are female. However, in spite of economic contributions made by women, the benefits that they themselves reap from such contributions are often negligible.

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPACT

Byron, J. and D. Thorburn (1998). "Gender and International-Relations - A Global Perspective and Issues for the Caribbean," *FEMINIST REVIEW* Iss 59, pp 211-232.

ABSTRACT:

The authors discuss the relatively recent integration of feminist thinking in the discipline of International Relations. They argue that the theoretical foundations of a International Relations are still primarily based on traditional male-female dichotomies, particularly that of separate public and private spheres. By extension, women are largely excluded from state power and decision making. The state is itself gendered. The growing recognition of the links between the global economy and gender forces us to engage with International Relations in foreign and international policy. They look at feminist interpretations of three main International Relations areas: international security, human rights, and international political economy and their implications for gender policies in the Caribbean. They also look at the contributions of Caribbean women to the international feminist agenda and suggest a research agenda for ongoing feminist theorizing in the discipline of International Relations.

Heyzer, Noeleen and Gita Sen, eds. (1994). **GENDER, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND POVERTY: MARKET GROWTH AND STATE PLANNING IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC.**

Asia and Pacific Development Center.

ABSTRACT:

How macro-planning and major poverty alleviation programs of the Asia-Pacific region concretely benefit women. Provides a regional perspective on the interrelationship of gender, economic growth, and poverty. Focuses on issues related to the interlinkages between macro-economic patterns and gender and poverty situations, major approaches to gender issues and poverty alleviation, and new possibilities to promote gender equity and reduce poverty.

Pettman, Jan Jindy (1996). **WORLDING WOMEN: A FEMINIST INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.** London and New York: Routledge.

ABSTRACT:

Written from an international relations perspective, it is divided in three parts, with Part 3 devoted to the international sexual division of labor. The author traces gender relations in the international milieu, through the politics of identity, war and peace, and the globalized political economy. Women are players in these politics, and are affected by them in ways different from men, even men of their own class and state. Women's responses include resistance to exploitation and victimization, and organizing in NGOs, social movements and campaigns to achieve some change. These struggles are especially evident around women's rights issues and in transnational feminist networks.

"Two Faces of One Power," *ASIAN WOMENNEWS*, vol 3, no.1, (1995), p. 16-17.

ABSTRACT:

Women, although having higher political positions, are still denied access to power structures.

The article states that "due to existing norms and practices, women are unable to compete fairly for leadership positions" and that "though women are more visible in politics, they still lack access to power structures that shape society." But we need to begin to question the roots of this power.

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT

Barriteau, V. Eudine (1996). "Structural Adjustment Policies in the Caribbean: A Feminist Perspective," *NWSA JOURNAL*, vol 8, no. 1, p. 153+.

Cagatay, Nilufer, Diane Elson, and Caren Grown (1995). "Introduction" (special issue on Gender, Adjustment and Macroeconomics), *WORLD DEVELOPMENT*, v. 23 (Nov. '95) pp. 1827-36.

ABSTRACT:

Part of a special issue on gender, adjustment, and macroeconomics. The writers state that this special issue developed out of the efforts of feminist economists to go beyond analyses of the gendered effects of adjustment and to demonstrate the relevance of gender as an analytical category in macroeconomics. They discuss feminist economics and the meaning of gender and then summarize research on structural adjustment and the consequences of ignoring gender as an analytical classification in macroeconomics. They outline four approaches to engendering macroeconomics models and consider the implications of these models for empirical research and policy formulation. They describe the contributions of the individual papers in this issue and conclude by proposing future directions for research to engender macroeconomics.

Dallacosta, M and G.F. Dallacosta, eds. (1995). *PAYING THE PRICE: WOMEN AND THE POLITICS OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC STRATEGY*. Highlands, NJ: Humanities Press.

ABSTRACT:

Considers women and economic transformations through the lens of the structural adjustment policies (SAP) introduced by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. These policies emerged, not coincidentally, with the increased attention paid to the gendered character of economic change, a situation viewed with alarm by these authors. Drawing women into the development policies imposed by these international financial institutions has largely resulted in an intensification of women's burdens and a deterioration of their families' well-being. It has produced increased stratification between the very rich and the very poor; high unemployment; precarious employment; and widespread denial of the conditions necessary for daily survival and generational reproduction.

Elson, Diane (1995). "Gender awareness in modeling structural adjustment," *WORLD DEVELOPMENT*, v. 23 (Nov) pp. 1851-68.

ABSTRACT:

The macroeconomic models underpinning the design of structural adjustment programs are gender-blind. This paper discusses strategies for introducing gender analysis into these models and evaluates the strengths and weaknesses of the models from a gender perspective. It concludes that besides being blind to gender, the models are also blind to the waste of resources and impoverishment that stems from deficient aggregate demand, undemocratic decision making and directly unproductive expenditures that buttress male power. This waste is, however, likely to be diminished by moves to more egalitarian systems of gender relations, entailing changes in the structure of entitlements and the social matrix in which macroeconomic processes are embedded.

Jayaweera, Swarna (1994). "Structural Adjustment Policies, Industrial Development and Women in Sri Lanka," in Sparr, Pamela, ed., *MORTGAGING WOMEN'S LIVES: FEMINIST CRITIQUES OF STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT*. London: Zed Books, pp. 96-115.

ABSTRACT:

In the process of having Structural Adjustment Policies (SAP) applied in Sri Lanka after 1977, women have had more employment opportunities in industry than men, as the international and local demand has been for low-cost female labor to ensure greater profits for entrepreneurs and industrialists. This gendered demand for labor stems from the vulnerability of single women and women with child-care responsibilities as dispensable and accommodating workers. As foreign capital participation has been limited to low technology and semi-skilled and unskilled labor, de-skilling has been evident among women workers, who often have 10 or 12 years of education.

TRADE

Hipple, F. Steb (1995). *MULTINATIONAL COMPANIES IN UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE: A STATISTICAL AND ANALYTICAL SOURCE BOOK*. Westport, CT: Quorum Books.

ABSTRACT:

Brings together two sets of surveys of multinational corporations: one set is the surveys of U.S.-based multinationals, and the other set is the foreign-based multinationals. It presents international trade data from six benchmark surveys of the years 1974, 1977, 1980, 1982, 1987, and 1989. A significant resource publication of data and analysis on the role of multinational companies in U.S. international trade over the past two decades.

Hirata, Helena, ed. (1998). "Les transformations du travail (Amerique Latine, Asie)," *REVUE TIERS MONDE* 39:247-351 (Ap/Je).

ABSTRACT:

Discusses the effects of liberalization of economic policy and globalization on the labor sector in Latin America and Asia, with some focus on changes in the design of work systems; 8 articles. Summaries in English. Topics include labor flexibility in South Korea, vulnerability of the female labor force as shown by comparative research in Brazil, France, and Japan, increased insecurity of labor and inhibition of trade union organization in Brazil, work design in the maquiladoras which assemble products for export in Mexico, and comparison of labor conditions in Brazil and India.

Hughes, Helen (1997). "Unemployment in industrial countries: a danger to ASEAN?" *ASEAN ECONOMIC BULLETIN* 13:283-98.

ABSTRACT:

Compares unemployment for full and part-time work in selected countries, 1973, 1993, and 1994, including the US; impact on youth and women's work participation, international trade, and growth of imports from ASEAN countries.

Lawrence, R. X. (1996). *SINGLE WORLD, DIVIDED NATIONS: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND OECD LABOR-MARKETS*. Washington: Brookings Institution Press.

ABSTRACT:

The deterioration of OECD labor markets in recent years has coincided with the rise of globalization and the rapid growth of exports from developing countries. As shown by the 1994 OECD Jobs Study, that deterioration is most visible in high rates of unemployment in Europe, while in the United States, it takes the form of falling real wages for production workers, growing income inequality, and increasing numbers of working poor. This study seeks to clarify the relationship between OECD countries' trade with developing countries and the performance of OECD labor markets. It concludes that while trade between the two groups of countries has played some role in reducing the relative wages of poorly educated workers in the United States and in raising unemployment in Europe, its impact has been insignificant. Similarly, the international sourcing activities of OECD-based multinational firms have had only a minor impact.

Lloyd, P.J. (1996). *INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND MIGRATION IN THE APEC REGION*. Melbourne, New York: Oxford University Press.

ABSTRACT:

Collection of papers from conference organized by Bureau of Immigration, Multicultural and

Population Research, 1996. The main question asked is "Does trade liberalization influence international migration?" The majority of papers come to the conclusion that international labor migration is both a cause and an effect of economic integration and trade and investment expansion. Authors conclude that trade and migration should not be viewed as separate, but that the continued trade and investment liberalization in the Asia-Pacific region will spawn further international labor flows. This implies that the governments of the region are sooner or later going to have to address the policy implications of this reality and introduce policies to not only provide order to these labor flows, but ensure that the workers involved are afforded adequate protection.

UNCTAD (). HANDBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

Barbieri, Catherine T. (1996). "Women workers in transition: the potential impact of the NAFTA labor side agreements on women workers in Argentina and Chile," *COMPARATIVE LABOR LAW JOURNAL* 17:526-564 (Spring).

ABSTRACT:

Difficulties in application of the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC), one of two side agreements to the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), in the Argentine and Chilean context. Social and cultural framework of women's roles in Argentina and Chile, international standards and the anti-discrimination ideal, and national labor laws of Argentina and Chile.

Echeverri-Carroll, Elsie, ed. (1995). *NAFTA AND TRADE LIBERALIZATION IN THE AMERICAS*. Austin, TX: University of Texas, Bureau of business Research.

ABSTRACT:

Collection of articles on NAFTA and Mercosur, including one by Echeverri-Carroll on maquila sector.

Gabriel, Christina and Laura Macdonald (1994). "NAFTA, women and organizing in Canada and Mexico: forging a "feminist internationality"," *MILLENNIUM* 23:535-62 (Winter).

ABSTRACT:

Examines women's collective response to NAFTA; view that North-South differences between

women must be acknowledged, before international solidarity can be achieved.

Nauman, A. K. and Hutchison, M. (1997). "The Integration of Women into the Mexican Labor-Force Since Nafta," *AMERICAN BEHAVIORAL SCIENTIST*, Vol 40, No. 7, pp 950-956.

ABSTRACT:

The North American Free Trade Agreement was signed at a time when the position of women in the world economy had come under increased scrutiny. The changes that have taken place in the Mexican labor force since, and sometimes as a result of; NAFTA, with particular concern for the maquiladoras, tax-free assembly plants that use large numbers of low-paid Mexican women, are examined. Undoubtedly the advent of free trade has affected the position of women in the Mexican labor force, but whether this has affected their position ultimately for their real benefit is still a highly contentious subject.

Randall, S.J. and H.W. Konrad, eds., (1995). *NAFTA IN TRANSITION*. Calgary: University of Calgary Press.

ABSTRACT:

Collection of articles on NAFTA; one on income distribution and poverty by Diana Alarcon Garza, documents the growth of inequality in Mexico in recent years, and points to macro-economic policy causes. Another by Robyn Adamache et al., on the maquiladora industry suggests widely divergent future 'scenarios' for that type of industry.

Zabin, C. (1997). "US-Mexico Economic Integration, Labor Relations, and the Organization of Work in California and Baja-California Agriculture," *ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY*, Vol 73, No. 3, pp 337-355.

ABSTRACT:

Through a case study of tomato production in Baja California and California, this paper examines the impact of U.S.-Mexico economic integration on the organization of work and on wage trends and labor costs. The study explores the impact of cross-border links in capital, product, and especially labor markets on labor costs, worker income, regional competitiveness, and the location of production. The paper demonstrates that in response to differing economic conditions and institutions in California and northwest Mexico, employers choose different labor management strategies, even though they use similar production technologies. In California, growers extract much higher productivity from workers by paying piece rates and are able to externalize the costs of recruiting, transporting, housing, and retaining their seasonal labor force.

As a consequence, the binational differential in wages is much greater than the differential in per unit labor costs, Baja's competitiveness is constrained by low productivity, and downward convergence in workers' net income is occurring.

Zabin, Carol and Hugues, Sallie (1995). "Economic Integration and Labor Flows: State Migration in Farm Labor Markets in Mexico and the United States," *INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION REVIEW*, V29, 2(110), summer, pp. 395-422.

ABSTRACT:

Discusses the possible effects of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) on migration from Mexico to the US by reviewing the pertinent literature and examining the history and statistics of Mexican export agriculture. Data were collected through surveys of Oaxacan (Mixtec) farm workers in Baja California, Oregon, and California. Results show that a 2-stage migration is taking place, with immigrants first going to Baja and then the U.S. Migration to the northern border area of Baja allows the women and children to work in Mexico, while the men continue to work in the U.S. Since one of the effects of NAFTA will be an expansion of Mexican export agriculture, migration to the U.S. will increase in the short term.

TRAFFICKING

Barry, K. (1997). "Prostitution of Sexuality - A Cause for New International Human-Rights," *JOURNAL OF PERSONAL & INTERPERSONAL LOSS*, Vol 2, No. 1, pp 27-48.

ABSTRACT:

The social normalization of prostitution, even where it is still illegal, in post-industrial states has led to a legitimization of many dimensions of sexual exploitation. This paper examines the social construction of exploitative sex in the prostitution exchange. The harm of being sexually objectified, a precondition for the prostitution exchange, that is repeated in mostly anonymous sexual contacts over weeks, months, and years, is evident in the split in the self that is constructed to sustain one in prostitution. This research finds that the buying of sex is a specifically gendered human rights violation. Identifying the harm in the social construction of prostituted sex and its normalization explains a significant aspect of the context of sexual exploitation in Western, postindustrial states. This paper further explores how prostitution, as an institution and an industry, is shaped by the socioeconomic development of the state and world region. Trafficking in women, military prostitution, and sex industrialization are differentiated from normalization of prostitution. New international human rights have been developed by the author working with UNESCO and U.N. nongovernmental organizations to address sexual exploitation individually and globally.

Global Survival Network (1996). "Crime & Servitude-An Expose of the Traffic in Women for Prostitution from the Newly Independent States."

ABSTRACT:

A report based on the Global Survival Network investigation on the trafficking of women from the Newly Independent States overseas and the perspective from experts from around the world about how to address the problem.

Mahler, Karen, (1997), "Global Concern for Children's Rights: The World Congress Against Sexual Exploitation," *International Family Planning Perspectives*, vol 23, no. 2, p. 79+.

ABSTRACT:

Global conference on sexual exploitation of children finds that gender discrimination makes girls and young women particularly vulnerable.

Phongpaichit, Pasuk (1997), "The Illegal Economy of Trafficking in Migrants," *VOICES OF THAI WOMEN*, no. 16, pp. 5-10.

ABSTRACT:

Trafficking in migrants is a lucrative business, generating more than \$160 million per year in fees alone.

Raymond, J.G. (1998). "Prostitution as Violence Against Women - Ngo Stonewalling in Beijing and Elsewhere," *WOMEN'S STUDIES INTERNATIONAL FORUM*, Vol 21, No. 1, pp 1-9.

ABSTRACT:

International policies and legislation increasingly omit prostitution per se from the category of violence against women. Various governmental and non-governmental groups make efforts to distinguish and thus to legitimize certain practices of sexual exploitation, drawing distinctions, for example, between forced and free prostitution. These efforts culminated in lobbying for what would be finally included in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action that emerged from the Fourth World Women's Conference in Beijing. This article addresses these efforts; the NGOs who advocate such distinctions; and the consequences of revising the harm done to women in prostitution into a consenting act.

Sanghera, Jyoti (1998). "Globalization and Trafficking in Women," *PEACE AND FREEDOM*, vol 58, no. 2, pp. 1801-9.

ABSTRACT:

Under globalization, women and children are the new raw resource in national development and international trade.

Swain, Margaret Byrne, ed. (1995). "Special issue: Gender in tourism," *ANNALS OF TOURISM RESEARCH* 22:247-489 no 2.

ABSTRACT:

Ideologies of masculinity and femininity in host and guest populations, social divisions of labor and power, sex as a tourist attraction, and other issues. Articles about Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Mexico, and Spain; includes review of feminist literature related to tourism.

WORKERS' RIGHTS

Compa, L.A. and S.F. Diamond, eds. (1996). *HUMAN-RIGHTS, LABOR RIGHTS, AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.

ABSTRACT:

Addresses questions of labor law and labor rights in the context of the global economy and reflects the clash of two views about worker rights and standards. A number of contributors fundamentally hold worker rights to be equivalent to human rights, to be inalienable and inseparable; and that the international labor rights regime must be strengthened. Contributors holdi/ng the other view believe in the unavoidable subordination of labor rights and standards to economic priorities given the labor surplus conditions of developing countries, and increasingly in Europe as well.

Levine, Marvin J (1997). *WORKER RIGHTS AND LABOR STANDARDS IN ASIA'S FOUR NEW TIGERS: A COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE*. New York: Plenum Press.

ABSTRACT:

Portrays how the linkages between trade and worker rights are reflected in the status and daily struggles of working people in four countries --China, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. Encouraging foreign capital to invest in production for export is an economic policy priority in the four countries. The attraction for foreign capital generally is cheap labor. Hence, labor rights are repressed or severely restricted; labor standards, although usually established by law, are not vigorously enforced, if enforced at all. In all four countries, however, government and employers must reckon with the resistance and protests of aggrieved workers. Levine asks how opportunities for economic growth may be provided that do not depend on abuses of labor standards.

Rawson, Jane (1996). *WORKERS IN INDONESIA: PRISONERS OF PROGRESS*. Sidney: Australian Council Overseas Aid.

ABSTRACT:

Examines violations of workers' rights and suppression of organized labor in Indonesia; some focus on the need for international labor solidarity. Discusses low worker wages, restrictions on freedom to organize, discrimination against female employees, participation by women in the labor movement, child labor, and other aspects of workers rights.